FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 AUGUST 1984

Palestinian Affairs

The leaders of the Palestinian National Alliance announced at a news conference in Damascus reported by Radio Monte Carlo that the planned convening of the PNC in Algiers is a "serious secessionist step" that will lead to a "historic and permanent split." The National Alliance will hold all those who participate in the PNC session "fully responsible" and will "struggle" against any Arab regime that hosts the session. The National Alliance leaders also announced that they will establish a Palestinian "nationalist salvation front," the details of which will be made clear soon.

Meanwhile, following the Fatah-Democratic Alliance meeting in Algiers to prepare for the PNC session, a DFLP spokesman cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio stated that those who fail to join the "national unity march" will become isolated from the Palestinian people and their "active forces."

In a related development, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat chaired a meeting of the committee in Tunis that discussed preparations for the PNC session, INA reported.

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami met with Syrian presidential envoy Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, and discussed the mountian security plan and security arrangements in the south, Beirut radio reported. Voice of Lebanon radio cited informed sources who stated that the leaders also discussed a summit meeting between Al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad, which is expected to take place this week. Karami stated in remarks cited by Beirut radio that a summit meeting is "likely at any time," possibly at the end of August.

Pakistan-DRA

Afghan forces again shelled Pakistani territory in the Teri Mangal area near Parachinar on 19 August, killing 16 people and wounding 3 others, Karachi radio reported. Pakistan strongly protested the latest attack and warned the Afghan regime that it will be responsible for "all the consequences," the radio added.

In remarks cited by Karachi radio upon his return from a Persian Gulf tour, Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan stated that the violations of Pakistani territory by Afghanistan will not affect the indirect talks in Geneva on the Afghanistan problem. However, he added, Pakistan reserves the right to take "appropriate actions at the appropriate time" for its defense. Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in remarks cited by the radio's English service, stated that his country has shown "utmost restraint" in regard to the border violations, but there still will be some progress at the Geneva talks if the concerned parties adopt a "forthright attitude." Meanwhile, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost departed Kabul on 19 August for the third round of the talks in Geneva, Kabul radio reported.

Iran

The Majlis approved the appointments of the new ministers of health, industries, and culture and higher education; and approved the control of the Education and Defense Ministries by the prime minister for 2 months, Tehran radio reported.

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AS-SIYASAH: Mideast Summit Set for Bucharest

LD210845 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0752 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Aug (KUNA) — *AS-SIYASAH* said today, attributing the news to a Western diplomatic source, that "a Middle Eastern summit will be held in the Romanian capital, Bucharest, during the next few days." The source said that the Romanian leaders have long been preparing to use their National Day celebrations, next Thursday [23 August], as a political festival dedicated to the three issues of the region — the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese problem, and the Iraq-Iran war.

The source explained: "It is as good as certain that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan, Director of the Egyptian President's Office Dr Usamah al-Baz, adviser to the Lebanese president (Michael Samaha), PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar', Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, in addition to the leader of the Israeli Labor Party Shim'on Peres will be present."

The source pointed out that all the parties were prepared for the occasion to be an extraordinary opportunity for discussing the three crises away from the formalities of the international conferences, the formalities which Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu believes spoil the purposes of the conferences. The source refused to comment on news which said that Romania has prepared a Middle Eastern peace initiative to be presented in the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly next month. But he said that those who will attend the Bucharest festivities will go from there to the United Nations with joint common denominators which were not available before for the sides of the three crises.

AR-RIYAD: 'Arafat To Propose Islamic Peace Force

GF201720 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 19 Aug 84 P 1

[Samir Sa'd Ad-Din dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] It has been learned that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will propose to the Islamic Good Offices Committee at its next meeting in Jidda a Palestinian plan to form an Islamic Peace Force [IPF] to disengage Iranian and Iraqi forces. Pilot Colonel Salim al-Lahman, who will accompany 'Arafat during his next visit to the Kingdom, has told *AR-RIYAD* that the PLO has received Turkey's and Bangladesh's approval for the forming of this force which will be made up of Islamic countries and the PLO. Other Islamic countries will support this IPF.

'Arafat Chairs PLO Executive Committee Meeting

JN201925 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis, 20 Aug (INA) — The PLO Executive Committee began a meeting here a short while ago under Yasir 'Arafat's chairmanship. INA's correspondent says the meeting will pave the way for a series of larger meetings in which various Palestinian factions and independent Palestinian personalisties will participate to prepare for the meetings of the seventh PNC session. The PLO Executive Committee is expected to discuss the results of the Palestinian dialogue in light of the Aden agreement and the possibility of holding a comprehensive Palestinian dialogue in which the Palestinian factions' secretaries general will take part.

Executive Committee To Resign

JN211320 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Tunis, 21 Aug (INA) — Responsible Palestinian sources have stated that the PLO Executive Committee will submit its resignation to the 17th PNC session scheduled to convene in Algeria in the first half of next month. The Palestinian sources told the INA correspondent that this resignation is to enable the PNC to elect a new command that will be in harmony with the circumstances of the next stage. These sources expect that a partial change will be carried out in the new PLO Executive Committee, but ruled out any unexpected changes in it.

Al-Wazir, 'Abd Rabbuh on Algiers Dialogue

JN201801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] In a press statement after the Palestinian dialogue meeting in Algiers, Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], head of the Fatah delegation and Fatah Central Committee member, said: The meeting took place within the framework of the consolidation of practical measures to implement what was agreed in Aden and Algiers.

Abu Jihad added: All moves and efforts which consolidate our national unity were reviewed.

Brother Abu Jihad said: The conferees assessed and highly valued these efforts and moves, and agreement was reached on opening new initiatives on the basis of additional moves toward a comprehensive dialogue before the PNC convenes. He said the PNC will convene during September.

Commenting on the subject, Brother Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said: During the meeting it was agreed to convene the PNC and implement the Aden-Algiers agreement.

He added: In this respect, we welcome all efforts that are being exerted, particularly by the PDRY, Algeria, and the USSR, to attain a solution to all pending problems in a manner that will safeguard the PLO's unity and activate its institutions.

Brother 'Abd Rabbuh said: Anyone who fails to join the national unity march will be isolating himself from the Palestinian people and their active forces and will be moving away from all the allies of our people on the Arab and international levels.

Damascus Reports on National Alliance Statement

JN201625 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The secretaries general of the Palestinian National Alliance have denounced 'Arafat and the deviationist and capitulatory course which escalated after the departure of the resistance forces from Beirut, the Cairo visit, and the announced readiness to negotiate with the Zionist enemy as 'Arafat moved to his non-national line. The issue of toppling him and his deviationist course has become a national need to safeguard the Palestinian national cause. This came at the news conference held today by Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards-As-Sa'iqah forces; Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GC; Samih Abu Kuwayk, member of the Fatah upheaval movement; and Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front. The news conference, held at WAFA headquarters in Damascus, was attended by information and media men and correspondents of Arab and foreign news agencies, radio stations, and television networks.

At the beginning of the news conference, Dr Ghawshah read a statement in the name of the National Alliance. The statement said: The Palestinian National Alliance, which confronted the course of deviation and capitulation represented by 'Arafat's leadership, has embarked on establishing the widest national alliance among the Palestinian national factions, forces, and personalities, especially after 'Arafat's visit to Cairo — a visit which all national groups condemned as a violation of the PNC resolutions. This visit deprived 'Arafat of qualification and legitimacy within the PLO.

The statement praised the role of Arab Syria and the Arab national and progressive forces in confronting the capitulatory, imperialist, and Zionist plans. It said that Syria's pan-Arab role and the triangle of Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese nationalist steadfastness are what broke a basic link in the imperialist-Zionist design as represented in the abrogation of the 17 May agreement. This pan-Arab role strengthened the role of the Lebanese nationalist resistance, which has turned Lebanon into an unbearable hell by inflicting the heaviest losses on the Zionist enemy's forces.

The statement stressed that safeguarding the national cause cannot be achieved through adopting national and non-national stands at the same time. To issue a national program to topple 'Arafat and the deviationist course, the Palestinian National Alliance will confront attempts to hold the PNC before a comprehensive national political and organizational agreement is reached. The National Alliance warns all parties who would participate in that destructive and secessionist step. The statement praised the states of the socialist bloc, foremost being the friendly USSR, and the world liberation movements for their support for the Arab struggle in general and the Palestinian people's just struggle for regaining their national rights in particular.

Al-'Asifah Fighters End Training Course

NC201651 (Clandestine) Palestinian Voice of National Unity in Arabic 1545 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpt] A ceremony marking the graduation of a new group of Al-'Asifah fighters has been held under the patronage of Brother Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], member of the provisional command of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fatah, and director of central operations. The training course was concluded with a military maneuver with live ammunition representing an attack on hostile positions and the liberation of these positions from the enemy.

Reportage on Resistance Against Israeli Forces

Patrol Attacked Near Jazzin

JN171707 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] A group of the Palestinian-Lebanese national resistance yesterday set off a highly explosive, remote-controlled charge under a Zionist military patrol near Jazzin in occupied southern Lebanon. One Zionist military truck was destroyed, and all of its occupants were either killed or wounded. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but claimed that only three Zionist soldiers were wounded. He said that his forces immediately combed the area to carry out an extensive search. They arrested a large number of citizens under the pretext of searching for the resistance men, who returned safely to base.

Position Near Tyre Attacked

JN181759 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] A group of Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men used rockets and machine guns to attack a Zionist military position at the entrance of Tyre in occupied southern Lebanon today. Several Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded in the attack. Another group of the resistance men today detonated a high explosive remote-controlled charge while a Zionist military patrol was moving in one of An-Nabatiyah's quarters. The explosion destroyed a Zionist military truck and killed or wounded all its occupants.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the two daring operations but, as usual, declined to mention losses. He said his forces cordoned off the two areas immediately, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens on the pretext of looking for the resistance men, who returned safely to base.

Position in Quq Hit

JN191734 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men have escalated their daring operations against the Zionist enemy's personnel and vehicles in occupied southern Lebanon, inflicting more losses in life and equipment. A group of the resistance men used machine guns and rockets to attack a Zionist military position in the village of Quq in occupied southern Lebanon yesterday. Several Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded in the attack.

Another group of resistance men used rockets to attack a Zionist military position in the village of (Mibdar) in occupied southern Lebanon. Several Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded in the attack.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the two daring operations but, as usual, declined to mention losses. He said his forces launched a large-scale search campaign and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of helping the resistance men, who returned safely to base.

PFLP Claims Operations in Nabulus, Gaza

JN210612 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] In Damascus, the PFLP has claimed responsibility for the two operations against the Israeli forces in Nabulus and Gaza last Sunday. The PFLP statement said that the Fedayeen, who belong to the martyr Muhammad Khawaja and martyr 'Abd al-Hadi Hayik groups, returned to their bases after inflicting a number of casualties on the Israeli forces.

Attack in Gaza Strip Near Jabaliyah Reported

JN201726 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Our revolutionaries' operations against the Zionist forces of occupation in the occupied homeland are escalating despite the Zionist enemy's measures of oppression and terrorism. Our hero revolutionaries operating in the occupied homeland, using hand grenades, yesterday attacked a Zionist military patrol passing near the Jabaliyah refugee camp in occupied Gaza, killing or wounding many zionist soldiers. A Zionist military spokesman admitted this heroic operation but, as usual, did not disclose the Zionist enemy's losses. He added that his forces immediately combed the area and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens under the pretext of searching for our hero revolutionaries, who safely withdrew to their bases.

AS-SIYASAH Carries Muslim Group Denial on Mining

GF201840 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 19 Aug 84 P 18

[Text of message sent to *AS-SIYASAH* editor-in-chief by the "Muslims' group" [Jama'at al-Muslimin] in Beirut — date not given]

[Text] Editor-in-chief, greetings:

In reference to what was published by the newspaper *AS-SIYASAH* in its issue of Thursday, No 5755, dated 16 August 1984, citing *NEWSWEEK* issue No 34 of 1984, under the headline "Conflict Inside the Iranian Government," the column which toward the end said that observers believe that the Islamic Excommunication and Immigration Group [Jama'at at-Tafkir Wal Hijrah] had a hand in the mining of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, we make the following clarification:

1. We categorically deny that we have any relation with the mining of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal and that this is not part of our goals. The expansion of the conflict in the Middle East serves the interests of those who are responsible for planting the mines . They are no secret to anyone.

2. The accusation by Western observers against us is nothing new. They accuse the Muslims of every mischief to defame them and prevent them from leading the people to the path of God, using claims of terror and extremism. Any observer remembers that on 6 October 1981 VOA and the BBC Arabic Service accused the Muslims' group of killing As-Sadat.

3. Thank God, a witness, Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, denied that the religious group has any relation with the mining operation.

[Signed] Muslims' group

KUWAIT

Minister on Red Sea Minesweeping Operations

GF201722 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 19 Aug 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Communications Minister 'Isa al-Masidi has expressed Kuwait's concern over the developments at the entrances of the Suez Canal, the Red Sea and the Bab el-Mandeb because the issue vitally concerns Kuwait and the GCC countries.

The minister told *AS-SIYASAH* in a telephone interview that the situation in the Red Sea concerns the littoral countries, in addition to the countries which are concerned about the safety of this important waterway. He said that these countries are making efforts through various means, ships, and helicopters to comprehensively survey the important regions in this waterway and the neighboring ports, not only to eliminate the mines but also to learn their origin and who planted them.

The Arab Republic of Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the South Yemen which have ports at the entrances of and inside the Red Sea are exerting all efforts to cleanse the Red Sea of the mines. Minister al-Masidi said that industrial countries including the United States, England, France, and Italy have said that they have sent aid in this regard. This aid is represented by electronic reconnaissance gear and minesweepers which are currently removing the mines and are trying to learn their origin and who planted them.

Minister al-Masidi expressed his fear over the planting of these mines because their detonation under a number of big ships has affected ships sailing to the Arab Gulf regions and the ports of Kuwait. They might affect trade on the Gulf countries which receive ships and tankers through Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Answering *AS-SIYASAH*'s question whether Kuwait will participate in the minesweeping campaign with the concerned countries, Minister al-Masidi said: Our region is relatively far from these incidents. We have expressed our readiness to cooperate with the fraternal Arab countries which are concerned with this issue.

Oil Official Denies Stockpile Plans

GF201600 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 17 Aug 84 P 1

[Text] An official at the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company has categorically denied reports on Kuwait's setting up strategic oil stockpiles "whether inside or outside the country" to meet any possible crisis. He made this denial in a statement to AFP yesterday. The Kuwaiti official "who requested that his name not be disclosed," was referring to some press reports which said Kuwait had begun stockpiling oil to meet its domestic needs the same way Saudi Arabia is doing. In this connection oil sources say Saudi Arabia has a floating stockpile of 50 million barrels on board oil tankers anchored outside the Gulf.

It should be noted that a committee of GCC oil experts met in Riyadh in early August to plan a joint strategy for crude oil stockpiles. During the meeting, Kuwait submitted a report on the possibility of forming stockpiles in the six GCC states. The report emphasized the need to keep quantities of crude oil to meet "times of crises." The GCC oil ministers will discuss this working paper in their ordinary session which will be held in Doha, Qatar, 28-29 July.

Monte Carlo: 'Senior Official' on Soviet Arms Deal

JN201833 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Aug 84

['Ali Hashim dispatch from Kuwait]

[Text] A senior Kuwaiti official has told Radio Monte Carlo that the Kuwaiti-Soviet arms deal was exaggerated. The official added: It is not new for Kuwait to deal with the Soviet Union or the Eastern bloc, because trading with these states has been going on since Kuwait's independence and recognition as a memebr of the Arab League, the United Nations, and other international and regional organizations.

The signing of the deal at the end of last week attracted great interest in international forums. The Western press depicted it as a significant event in the history of the region and a turning point in the Arab Gulf in particular. The senior Kuwaiti official replied to this exaggeration by saying: Kuwait, as a state, has adopted a balanced policy internationally right from the beginning. With such a policy, it does not like to yield to international or regional influences, nor does it want to be obsessed by the complex of communism or the complex of dealing with regimes in the world, be they communist or capitalist.

In Kuwait they hear comments and insinuations without allowing these to have any effect on what they term as the march of the [word indistinct] independence. They are connected only with what is in the interest of Kuwait and Arab causes, particularly the central cause of Palestine.

Leading Kuwaitis and those in power say that Kuwait does not follow anyone. It is with the Soviet Union when the latter is with the Arab causes and against it when it exceeds its limits and storms Afghanistan, for instance. If the United States refuses to sell Kuwait the sophisticated weapons it needs, Kuwait is capable of buying such weapons from Moscow or elsewhere.

The officials add that the arms deal does not mean placing Kuwait under the Soviet umbrella. Once weapons are purchased they become Kuwaiti after they are paid for in cash, and not on credit or in installments. They add that Kuwait has not severed [ties] with Washington and that new friendship agreements will shortly be signed with the United States. Kuwaiti military teams are now being trained in the United States, in addition to a team of 150 Kuwaiti pilots who will visit it shortly for the same purpose.

They conclude by saying that Kuwait has unwavering stands toward Washington, the most important of which is that it should keep away from the Gulf and refrain from interferring there under the pretext of protecting it from external dangers. Subsequently, Kuwait has reservations on U.S. Middle East policy.

Regarding the impact of the Soviet deal on the GCC states, the Kuwaiti officials say it is a business matter concerning Kuwait and its interests and those of the region in general.

Shaykh Sabah Holds Talks With Iraqi Envoy

LD201507 Kuwait KUNA in English 1418 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 20 (KUNA) — Deputy premier, foreign and information minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir received here Monday Iraq's Ambassador to Kuwait 'Abd al-Jabar 'Umar Ghani. Bilateral relations and the situation in the area, particularly the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, were discussed during the meeting.

AL-WATAN: U.S. Presses Italy To Release Smugglers

GF201410 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 17 Aug 84 P 1

[Excerpt] Rome — *AL-WATAN* has obtained new information on the secret arms deals between Tehran and Washington. According to this information U.S. President Reagan's administration has exercised pressure on the Italian Government to release several U.S. intelligence service agents accused of smuggling arms from NATO bases and delivering them to the Iranian Government during the 1981-84 period.

According to *AL-WATAN*'s sources the U.S. State Department is currently making intensive efforts to persuade the Italian authorities to release its agents. The sources said that what is worrying the U.S. Government most at present is how to prevent the leak of secrets that will expose the arms deals between Washington and Tehran and consequently put the United States in an embarassing position vis-a-vis its Western allies, including its NATO partners, and also expose one of the most important sources of armaments for Iran.

The same sources said that the Italian authorities are determined to continue the trial of the CIA agents to expose the plans of the United States and the parties colluding with it in smuggling arms to Iran.

SAUDI ARABIA

Diplomatic Relations Begun With CAR

LD201414 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] To consolidate the friendship between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Central African Republic [CAR], the governments of the two countries decided to establish diplomatic relations between them at the level of nonresident ambassador.

Conference of Pakistani Middle East Envoys Ends

BK180257 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] The 3-day conference of Pakistani ambassadors stationed in Middle East countries has concluded in Jidda. Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan presided over the conference which made important decisions to improve further Pakistan's political, economic and trade relations with Middle Eastern countries. The conference also considered Pakistan's relations with countries in the region and the situation in the region arising out of the Iran-Iraq war. The foreign minister has since arrived in Kuwait.

Briefs

Oil to Taiwan — Riyadh, 18 Aug (QNA) — Last month Saudi Arabia increased its oil exports to Taiwan by 10,000 barrels per day for a total of 60,000 barrels per day. It should be noted that Saudi Arabia alone meets 60 percent of Taiwan's oil requirements. [Text] [Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 18 Aug 84 GF]

PDRY

Chairman Receives Message From Soviet Leaders

GF201326 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a written message from the Soviet leaders dealing with the friendly, bilateral relations and a number of issues of mutual concern, especially the recent developments in the region.

The message was conveyed today by Comrade (Gennadiy Aleksov), Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden during his meeting with the brother secretary general at the secretariat of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

Briefs

New Envoy to Seychelles — Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers has issued a decree appointing Brother Sa'id Hadi 'Awad as PDRY nonresident ambassador to the Republic of Seychelles. [Excerpt] [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Aug 84 GF]

YAR

Briefs

Envoy to Libya — A presidential decree was issued today on the appointment of Brother 'Abd al-Wahab Jiha as YAR minister plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [Summary] [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Aug 84 GF]

AL-JUMHURIYAH Comments on Red Sea Mines

PM201924 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 16 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[Muhfuz al-Ansari article: "The Red Sea Mines: The Challenge and the Attempts to Preoccupy"]

[Excerpts] Can it be said that the Red Sea mines and explosions represent another "trendy" wave of international terrorism similar to the periodic waves characterized by drama and sensationalism for which a world famous site is usually chosen? Could the Red Sea incidents be just another aspect of the hijacking, hostage-taking, and other such operations which appeared in the early seventies? If so, this phenomenon, operation, or trend is bound to fail just as past operations failed.

The case is serious, however, and so are its implications. This cannot be the work of amateurs nor can it be a mere rash and desperate reaction by a fanatic or spiteful group. By all standards, this is the work of a big apparatus, a state apparatus or one backed by one or more states with all their resources. The "war industry" or, more accurately, the "terrorist industry" and the special major and minor operations are now a big industry supported by international organs and organizations.

Anyone who thinks that those who hold the strings of this industry at the local and international level have no higher and more complex links and connections is mistaken. Most of these people are former professional soldiers or intelligence men. Their contacts have never been severed. The international situation in recent years has boosted this phenomenon, particularly since certain states began practicing overt and covert terrorism themselves. UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions have become nothing more than just ink on paper, just empty words which have no value, command no respect, and cannot be implemented. This has helped the disease to spread and the anarchy to prevail, especially after the big powers joined in the game. Sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in other people's affairs are now merely words in a charter which nobody bothers to honor anymore. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the U.S. occupation of Grenada and strikes against Nicaragua are simple examples.

Now let us go back to where we started — the Red Sea and its mines and explosions. So far the search and investigations have not led to the original or even a surrogate culprit. In fact, the culprit or culprits may never be identified. All that is being said about their identity is mere suspicion or speculation. We will try to discuss what has happened and is happening in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez from the angle of Egypt and its internal and external status in the new phase. There is no doubt that ever since he assumed power in October 1981 President Husni Mubarak has been following a clear and well developed line moving from one stage to another toward a set target which he does not change and is in no particular hurry to reach. He does not overlook realities, fabricate victories, or sell illusions. Along this road of democracy and development, firm, confident, and effective steps have been taken.

Along the road of national independence, sovereign and independent decisions, nonalignment, nonsubservience, and international cooperation, President Mubarak has moved to revive Egypt's role. In Brioni a plan of action was drawn up for the purpose of tackling the problems of the Nonalignment Movement as a whole, with Egypt's weight behind it.

Along the same road Mubarak has proceeded to reaffirm Egypt's Arabism and confirm its pan-Arab commitment and role, thus opening the way for some reasonable Arab move that would surmount the differences, break the ring of illusion in which the Arabs are trapped, and end the narrow and petty interests, maneuvers, and tactics — a move that would restore rights, territory, and dignity.

This challenge, with all its political, social, internal, and external implications and dimensions is in fact an infectious threat to everything near and far in the area. It is more potent and effective than the mines and explosions in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez. It is the spotlight which exposes the defects of others regardless of the loud voices and false slogans. Egypt's democratic experiment cannot remain confined to its geographical boundaries. Egypt's Arab role and mission cannot be obliterated or wiped out by a decision which has been overtaken by events and even by its own makers. In its name crimes have been committed which all the waters of an ocean cannot wipe out. The occupation of an Arab capital, Beirut, was perhaps the least of these crimes. It is in this light that we could or should explain the Red Sea incidents which should be seen as an attempt to preoccupy Egypt and divert it from its course.

From the very beginning the Egyptian leadership has been eager to tackle the issue of the mines and explosions calmly and wisely. It has not leveled accuations and has been careful and cautious with those under suspicion. It has left the door open for them to prove their innocence and repudiate the charge or the suspicion. It has handled the incident itself boldly and firmly, without sensitivities or regard for any blackmail or attempt to confuse or interfere.

Finally, whoever the culprit is, this operation is doomed to failure. Like hijackings and hostage-taking, it may succeed one or more times but it will soon be contained and brought under control. It may be some time before the culprit is identified but he will certainly be identified. We live in a world with no secrets. What is important is that Egypt should continue its march and prove in practice its chosen course of democracy, nonalignment, and Arab commitment.

AL-AHRAM: Suspicion on Libya for Mining

NC210555 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2220 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 20 Aug (MENA) — Citing preliminary reports from the search and clearing operations by Egyptian and international units participating in the investigation of the Red Sea explosions, *AL-AHRAM* says suspicions center around the Libyan ship *Ghat*. This ship crossed the Suez Canal on 6 July and then crossed the Red Sea in both directions without stopping at any of the Suez Gulf or Red Sea ports. It sailed back to the Mediterranean Sea after 2 weeks and anchored in Tripoli on 23 July.

In its Tuesday issue, the paper says maritime sources point out that the Libyan ship, which crossed the canal for the first time, had its civilian crew replaced by a Libyan Naval crew during the voyage. It would not have been difficult for the ship to have dropped the mines in separate areas of the Gulf and the Red Sea. *AL-AHRAM* points out that experts confirm mining the sea is not a complicated operation and that any ship using the area could do this.

AL-AHRAM says the suspicion centering on the Libyan ship *Ghat* was one of the reasons that caused French authorities to search it when it later sailed to the St Louis Port, west of Marseilles. The search lasted several hours, but nothing was found.

The paper says it has been ascertained that Libya recently obtained sea mines from Italy, which were probably used in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez, particularly after Italian Deputy (Francesco Rotali) uncovered the details of this deal and stressed that Libya is responsible for the mining.

AL-AHRAM adds that even though suspicion centered on Libya and Iran at first, the available information now limits the suspicion to Libya. Egypt was forced to then begin searching a large number of ships of various nationalities in its aim to limit the accusations and narrow the circle around the real culprit. This was done out of concern for guaranteeing the security and safety of world commercial navigation in this waterway, which is important for Egypt and the entire world.

The paper stresses that this measure was not in itself directed against Iran. It meant that Egypt was shouldering its responsibility of guaranteeing the safety of the Suez Canal, which is used by ships from various countries, including Iranian ships. The possibility that there are suspicious fingers that want to involve Iran and hide behind it also was taken into account.

AL-AHRAM quotes Commodore Alvin Newman, commander of the U.S. minesweeper *Shreveport*, who is in charge of the search operation on the U.S. side, as saying that the *USS Harkness* located three foreign bodies in the Gulf of Suez, which are suspected to be mines. The paper quotes the same U.S. official as saying that a U.S. team of deep-water divers presently operating in the area of the Saudi port of Jidda has been summoned to determine the nature of these foreign bodies, defuse them, and retrieve them.

AFP Quotes AL-AHRAM

OW210020 Hong Kong AFP in English 0014 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, Aug 21 (AFP) — The Libyan vessel *Ghat* "almost certainly" laid the mines which have been damaging shipping on oil routes through the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez, the semi-official daily *AL-AHRAM* said today (Tuesday). While Egypt has pointed to both Iran and Libya as probably being responsible for the mine-laying, *AL-AHRAM* said in a front-page story that "the circle of suspicion is now closing in on Libya." Quoting shipping sources, the newspaper said the *Ghat* — after taking on "a merchant marine crew" in place of its "civilian crew" — had sailed south through the Suez Canal on July 6, three days before a first explosion damaged a Soviet vessel. The *Ghat*, after cruising in the Red Sea without putting in at any port, went back through the canal and returned to its Libyan home base on July 23, *AL-AHRAM* said. It quoted experts as saying, "it is easy for any ship to lay mines."

It is proving more difficult to locate them, however. Several days of efforts by an international force, brought in at Egypt's request, have failed to recover a single mine. A U.S. oceanographic vessel and a team of mine-sweeping helicopters have been scanning the northern reaches of the presmably mined area, in which Egypt has reported 21 ships damaged by explosions since early last month. Four British mine-hunters, with a team of Royal Navy divers, have been operating in the northern end of the Gulf of Suez, while two French mine-hunters have been making runs off Saudi Arabia's Red Sea coast, with two other French vessels expected in the southern end of the Gulf of Suez shortly. Egyptian sources reported that two Soviet minesweepers sailed through the canal over the weekend and left the Gulf of Suez Monday heading for South Yemen, where the Soviet Union has a naval base. The Kremlin has expressed concern over the presence of Western naval units in the area.

Meanwhile, Italy was expected to send three minesweepers and a support vessel to join the effort today. At a Monday night meeting of the Italian Cabinet, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi noted that 15 per cent of shipping through the Suez Canal either came from or was heading for an Italian port. "There is no doubt that the mining of the Red Sea is an act of banditry by international terrorists," Mr Craxi said, adding that planting the explosives was a "flagrant violation of freedom of navigation."

'Abd al-Majid Denies U.S. Pressuring Egypt

NC201040 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Paris, 20 Aug (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stressed that Egypt has never abandoned its Arabism or its responsibility toward Arab causes because it is part of the Arab nation. In a statement to the magazine *KULL AL-'ARAB*, to be published Wednesday, 'Abd al-Majid said Egypt has not ceased defending the Palestinian people and their natural and legitimate right to self-determination. Referring to the Egyptian initiative to end the Gulf war, 'Abd al-Majid said Egypt has intensified its efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

In his statement, 'Abd al-Majid denied that there is U.S. pressure on Egypt in reaction to the restoration of Egyptian-Soviet relations. He stressed that Egypt does not permit any state to put pressure on it or to undermine its sovereignty. 'Abd al-Majid affirmed Egypt's adherence to the policy of nonalignment and to the achievement of balanced relations with the two superpowers, in accordance with the principles of nonalignment.

'Abd al-Majid defined Egypt's stand on the return of its ambassador to Tel Aviv by referring to the conditions Egypt has spelled out several times in this regard. Asked whether Egypt has identified the party which planted mines in the Red Sea, 'Abd al-Majid said that they have not yet found proof clarifying this matter.

Economic Cooperation Agreement With USSR Signed

PM201908 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 20 Aug 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "4 Million Pound Loan From Soviet Union for Purchase of Rural Electrification Equipment"]

[Text] The Soviet Government has agreed to allocate R10 million, the equivalent of 4 million pounds, in loans to Egypt for the supply and installation of electrical equipment for the rural electrification project. Minister of Electricity and Energy Engineer Mahir Abazah said following the signing of the economic and technical cooperation agreement between Egypt and the Soviet Union yesterday that the agreement provides for the supply and installation of equipment for 66,000-volt transformer stations and the supply of encased transformer stations of various capacities.

The signing of the agreement was attended by Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Cairo Edmond Shakhnazaryan and Engineer Zahir Zayid, head of the rural electrification project. The Soviet charge d'affaires affirmed his country's readiness to participate in the implementation of the 5-year electrification plan.

Prime Minister 'Ali Receives Envoy to USSR

NC201301 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1205 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Alexandria, 20 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received Salah Basyuni, newly-appointed Egyptian ambassador to Moscow, at the Cabinet's headquarters this afternoon. After the meeting, Basyuni said he reviewed with the prime minister Egyptian-Soviet relations in all areas and future cooperation with the Soviet Union in light of President Mubarak's directives, Egypt's nonaligned policy, and Egypt's desire to maintain normal relations with all powers in the world. Basyuni said Egypt supports all peaceful initiatives that aim to reach a comprehensive and just settlement in the area.

Al-Baz on Consultations With Jordanian Envoy

NC201240 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met with Jordanian Royal Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah today. During the meeting, which was attended by Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, Jordan's stand on the Middle East problem, the reactivation of the peace efforts, and the adoption of a joint approach for promoting these efforts were reviewed. The two sides also discussed Egyptian-Jordanian relations and ways of consolidating them in the various spheres. An agreement was reached to hold a meeting of the Egyptian-Jordanian Joint Economic Committee in the second week of October. In a statement to our reporter, Dr al-Baz said that President Husni Mubarak will send a message to King Husayn in reply to the king's message. He said King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak will exchange views on the options available for activity in the coming months in light of recent developments in the area and the possibilities from now until the end of 1984.

Dr al-Baz said that during his meeting with the Jordanian Royal Court minister yesterday, President Husni Mubarak said that Egypt welcomes the consolidation of Arab coordination, especially among the parties directly concerned with the Palestinian issue. Al-Baz added that Egypt's logic in working for a comprehensive settlement is based on the premise that peace between Egypt and Israel is merely a link in a chain that will lead to achieving a comprehensive peace in the area.

AL-AHALI Reports on U.S. Aid Increase

PM201201 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 15 Aug 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "U.S. Aid to Egypt: $65 Million Increase in Economic Aid, $30 Million Decrease in Military Aid"]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives recently approved the U.S. aid bill for 1985 totalling $17.6 billion. Under the bill it is proposed to increase economic aid to Egypt by $65 million. It will total $815 million against $750 million during the current year. During 1985 Israel will obtain economic aid totalling $1.3 billion as against $1.2 billion this year.

It is understood that U.S. aid to Egypt is not an outright grant but comprises loans with 13 percent interest. Egypt has been seeking to reduce the interest to 9 percent. This was one of the demands Egypt submitted to the U.S. Administration early this year. Egypt is also demanding the reallocation of old loans which have not been utilized during the past 9 years and which total $2.7 billion. Egypt is also demanding encouragement for Egyptian exports to the United States to improve the trade balance between the two countries. During last year Egypt imported $2.997 billion worth of goods from the United States and its exports did not exceed $557 million (A trade deficit of $2.320 billion). Egypt is also demanding encouragement for U.S. investments in Egypt which did not exceed 4 percent of total foreign investments in Egypt.

AL-AKHBAR Deplores Israel's 'Vote for Extremism'

PM200939 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 Aug 84 p 9

[Sulayman Qinnawi article: "They Are All Kahane"]

[Excerpts] The terrorist Rabbi Meir Kahane wants to expel the Arabs by force from Israel at once. The Likud bloc also wants to expel the Arabs, but in stages. The Labor Party too wants to expel the Arabs, through negotiations. Kahane makes his demand publicly, the Likud plans secretly, and the Labor Party talks about it in a whisper. The KAKH Movement headed by Kahane — KAKH means "thus," and its symbol is a fist — has hence uncovered the extremist current that now overwhelms the Israeli political arena. That is why Menahem Begin immediately called for Kahane's isolation and Shar'on attacked him — not because the two men objected to his demands, but because he was revealing a secret.

The day the Arabs hear on their radios that Kahane has become minister of defense, they will leave of their own accord. This was the secret that Kahane revealed when addressing a conference at which every Israeli present paid a dollar in support of the KAKH Movement. He said: "One day the Arabs will be put in trucks and thrown out of Israel; that is, if they refuse to accept compensation." Kahane intends to open an office in Umm al-Fahm village for the emigration of the Arab population.

Kahane's philosophy is close to Nazism. It is contrary to what some Israelis believe — that it would be ridiculous for Israel to annex the occupied territories, with more than 1 million Arabs, because that would mean that the Jewish state no longer existed. But Kahane's simple answer is: We will pay them to leave, including the 600,000 Arabs who were in Israel before 1967, and if they refuse it will be easy to expel them.

Kahane's vileness reaches its peak when he uses abusive language in talking about the Arabs. He calls them "alien pollution."

Although Kahane's KAKH Movement won only one seat in the election, in the light of the failure of the two major parties, the Likud and the Labor Party, to obtain a majority the seat is worth its weight in gold.

Kahane has his terms for joining a coalition government with the Likud because he rejects the policy of beating about the bush pursued by the Likud Party in getting rid of the Arabs. These conditions expose the ugly face of an Israeli society that has voted for extremism. The first thing Kahane wants is the release of all Israelis detained or on trial for terrorist actions against Arabs, including murder and bombing.

Second, he wants to demand the promulgation of a law to expel all Arabs from Israeli territory and from the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Kahane says that it is every Jew's duty to break the law without hesitation if the law is contrary to his interest as a Jew. The resort to force is absolutely not contrary to Judaism. Judaism says: "Kill anyone who is planning to kill you before he can carry out his plan."

Kahane's third condition is that the Law of Return be amended so that the description of Jew would apply only to strictly orthodox Jews. This is aimed at ridding the society of progressiveness and liberalism.

Consequently Kahane is to be regarded as a gain for the Likud bloc, because compared to him the bloc looks dovish or only mildly extremist, if there can be such a label, once Kahane is present to represent maximum extremism.

The state of alarm and fear which Kahane created in Israeli society with the emblem he used in the television advertisements during the election campaign, namely blood-stained clothing, could prove one of the weak points in the present Israeli regime. Some analysts expect Shar'on to exploit this situation to carry out a coup that would put him in power, since he believes that Israel cannot counter its critics, face all the challenges, and maintain its security while maintaining its present democratic system. And what a strange democracy!

AL-JUMHURIYAH Criticizes Israeli Raid on Al-Biqa'

NC172101 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — Saturday's *AL-JUMHURIYAH* editorial severely criticizes the raid which Israel launched yesterday on Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley. The paper stresses that this raid refutes all Israel's pretensions about how peaceful its intentions are and how it yearns to live in harmony with its neighbors.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds that this is not the first raid of its kind and will not be the last. The raid betrays the systematic tendencies of Israeli politics, proving that Israeli political thought is still true to its time-honored paradigm; namely, that aggression is the best means to achieve Israeli goals and that to intimidate the adversary you must intimidate his supporters and symphathizers.

The paper says that the Israeli ruling apparatus is turning a blind eye to the changes that have happened in the region or at least is trying to exploit them to continue its expansionary and aggressive policies. This is, the paper states, totally unacceptable and intolerable.

The paper concludes by saying that if Israel really wants to live in peace with its neighbors, its should confirm this with deeds rather than words.

Communique No 1,563 on 19-20 Aug Operations

JN201615 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Communique No 1,563 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 20 August 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With relentless determination, our valiant forces are continuing their activities in the operational sectors, scoring the most splendid epics against the forces of injustice and aggression. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Using heavy artillery and other weapons, our brave forward units strongly pounded several enemy positions and troop concentrations in the Maysan sector, killing one, wounding others, destroying two observation posts, and starting fires in other positions in the same sector.

2. One of our forward units fired on enemy positions and vehicles opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, destroying two infantry positions and starting fires in others.

3. One observation post and one sniper position were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield. The snipers were killed.

4. Fresh groups of Iranians, fleeing the hell of the Khomeyniite clique ruling Iran, sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield. They were evacuated safely to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 August 1984

Culture Minister Denies NEWSWEEK CW Report

JN201515 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Aug (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has denied claims published by the U.S. *NEWSWEEK* magazine on Iraq's construction of a plant capable of producing chemical gases. In a press statement here today, he said that these claims are part of a propaganda campaign against Iraq conducted by known media organs and have a similarity to the atmosphere created by Zionism and imperialism before the peaceful Tammuz nuclear reactor was attacked in 1981. He added that with this campaign imperialist and Zionist circles want to support the Iranian regime.

Ibrahim Receives Indian Envoy, Gandhi's Letter

JN201233 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1100 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim has received a letter addressed to President Saddam Husayn from Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. The letter was delivered by Romesh Bhandari, Indian Foreign Ministry under secretary, during a meeting with the RCC vice chairman this morning. The letter deals with bilateral relations and issues related to the Nonaligned Movement.

Ibrahim voiced Iraq's welcome to any efforts by the Nonaligned Movement for realizing a just peace in accordance with the movement's principles and international law.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Indian ambassador in Baghdad.

Indian Envoy Bhandari Departs

JN210932 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0700 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Indian Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Romesh Bhandari and his delegation left Baghdad yesterday after a 3-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, Bhandari delivered a letter from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations and the Nonaligned Movement.

Finnish Delegation Meets Minister of State

JN201229 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1100 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, today received the Finnish Government's special envoy and his delegation. The minister reviewed the developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, Iraq's peaceful stands, and its readiness to defend its land and sovereignty.

Both sides reviewed bilateral relations and the means of promoting them in the various fields in the service of the two friendly peoples.

The meeting was attended by the Finnish ambassador in Baghdad.

Talks on Trade Cooperation

JN201456 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1203 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Aug (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, today met with (Erkki Olavi Sundquist), the Finnish Government's special envoy, and his delegation. The two sides discussed trade cooperation and the role of the Iraqi-Finnish committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation in expanding the volume of trade exchanged. They also discussed the possibility of expanding Finnish companies' participation in the next Baghdad International Fair.

Muhammad Fadil Husayn, minister of housing and reconstruction, also met with the Finnish envoy and discussed aspects of bilateral cooperation. They reviewed the progress of Iraqi development projects in which Finnish firms are participating.

ATH-THAWRAH Raps Plans Against Arab Boycott

JN210822 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0648 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Aug (INA) — *ATH-THAWRAH* newspaper today called for a united Arab stand against the U.S.-European attempts to draw up a joint plan against the Arab boycott of

Israel and of the companies and groups dealing with it. *ATH-THAWRAH* expressed surprise that the U.S.-European moves are taking place without any Arab demands to halt the ongoing Arab-European dialogue. The paper said that this dialogue is supposed to take place between sovereign states, and not between independent states and states that receive instructions from the United States, as is the case with some European countries.

ATH-THAWRAH pointed out that this dialogue is based on joint Arab-European economic interests and on serving international peace and security as well as world stability, something which concerns both the Arabs and the Europeans.

The paper said: The idea of dialogue between the Arabs and Western Europe is now being violated by some Western European states which have not yet learned to deviate from U.S. intentions and plans in the Arab region.

The paper called for confronting this U.S.-European connection by emulating Iraq's current attitude toward European cooperation with Iran and the U.S.-European moves against the Arab boycott of Israel and of the sides that deal with it.

The paper said that it would be a grave mistake for Europe to believe that Arab differences could serve as a means for action against the Arab nation and its just, legitimate causes and interests.

It said that the Arabs have always overcome their differences and have always stood as one country against existing or possible threats against them. It said what has happened in the past may also happen now or in the future.

Talabani's Kurdish Party To Join Iraqi Front

JN201015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0944 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Aug (INA) — It was reported here today that an agreement to list the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] in the Iraqi Progressive National and Patriotic Front [PNPF] has become imminent. This came in a statement by PNPF Secretary General Na'im Haddad published today in the newspaper *AL-'IRAQ*.

The PUK is led by Mr Jalal Talabani.

The PNPF was formed in 1971 and is composed of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the Kurdish National Union, the Kurdistan Revolutionary Party, and the Independent Pan-Arabists [al-qawmiyin al-mustaqillin].

Mojahedin-e Khalq Reports Anti-Iran Operations

GF201224 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Iranian opposition organization Mojahedin-e Khalq has reported that Kurdish rebels launched several armed operations against a number of bases of the Khomeyni guards in Kordistan, Iran, resulting in immense losses in lives and property. In a statement issued today, the organization reported that a unit of Kurdish rebels launched a 4-hour attack last Friday using mortars and rocket propelled grenades on two bases at (Ebrahim Jalil) and (Rah Band) village in the (Bakkar Taleh) region. Many fortifications on the two bases were destroyed. The statement also reported that another unit of the Kurdish rebels yesterday infiltrated positions of the Khomeyni guards in Iranshahr, destroying an armored vehicle and personnel carrier. They also killed and wounded five Khomeyni guards.

Last Tuesday, the Kurdish rebels launched a 1-hour attack on (Komyeh) base in Sardasht, killing 37 people, wounding 8, and destroying 3 military vehicles. The statement also reported that during the past 2 weeks Kurdish rebels launched 26 armed operations against Iranian military bases in the region of Sardasht. During these operations, they killed 91 members of the Khomeyni guards, wounded 21 others, and destroyed 1 vehicle.

Meanwhile, according to Tehran radio, 26 Iranian citizens were executed today in Qasr prison in Tehran.

Azeri Broadcast Repeats Determination To Win War

GF201830 Baghdad International Service in Azeri
1800 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Dear listeners, Khomeyni and his dregs have been resorting to every kind of crime in order to destroy Iraq and subjugate the Iraqi people. Regardless of the crimes that have been committed, Iraq continues to hold the view that resolving the disputes between the two countries is a logical way. In fact, Iraq has taken positive steps forward for ending the war.

However, the impostors in Tehran, who are devoid of wisdom and logic, are arrogantly continuing to prolong the war. Thus, Iraq is forced to comply in the same way with a view to checking the aggressive efforts of the illiterates. The Iraqi people and their determined and victorious commander know well that Iranian rulers understand no other language than that of violence and war. It could be said that just as a blind man does not wish to let go of his walking stick the impostors in Iran do not wish to abandon the imposed war. However, if the war continues to be prolonged, Iraq will be forced to use arms which have not been put into action to date.

The reactionary Iranian rulers, who have been [words indistinct] with thoughts of expansion, [word indistinct], and violent aggression, must understand well that the 1,180-kilometer border between Iran and Iraq is an open region before the Iraqi Army. Whenever it wishes the Iraqi Army can cross into Iranian territory and destroy the Iranian Army. If the Iraqi Armed Forces embark upon such a military operation, the pro-Khomeyni supporters will not be able to [words indistinct], beg, and demand that withdrawal of our forces continues the first condition for peace — as happened in 1980.

Khomeyni's military forces know well that the victorious Iraqi Armed Forces scored brilliant victories against waves of aggression in the northern sector in a short period of time and taught unforgettable lessons to the aggressors. So, we warn once again that in the event the Iranian rulers resort to their war crimes once again they will be turned into a handful of ashes. The warmongering Tehran regime should consider the serious outcome of its crimes beforehand.

Briefs

Turkish Cooperation Talks — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, today received Yusuf Ozal, adviser of the Turkish state planning body. The two sides reviewed the developed economic, trade, and technical relations of cooperation between the two neighborly countries and ways of bolstering them. The Trade Ministry under secretary for foreign affairs and the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting. [Text] [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Aug 84 JN]

SAWT ASH-SHA'B Raps U.S., Israeli Mideast Policy

JN201053 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "U.S. Rejection and Israeli Extremism Toward Rejecting the Peace Issue," *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: Israel's quick reaction to and rejection of King Husayn's call for opening the file of peace in the Middle East within the framework of an international conference comes as no surprise. Furthermore, the U.S. stand regarding this call for peace is an extention of Israel's intransigent stands on this issue.

It is strange that Israel, whose policies embody the ugliest models of political and religious extremism in the region, bases its rejection of an international conference only on its fear that this conference may turn into a platform for political extremism because both the USSR and the PLO will participate in it.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B adds: Israel's position on the international efforts and resolutions concerning the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict has always been the main obstacle to all previous peace initiatives and efforts. Israel was able to completely alter the U.S. position regarding the principles on which the international resolutions concerning the Middle East were based. It also used the unilateral U.S. dealings with the mediation efforts for peace to remove the peace issue from its international framework. This was done in order to involve the peace issue in unilateral and direct bargaining, which proved a failure and a threat to real peace in the region.

The U.S. position, with its full bias toward Israel, with its total support for Israeli expansion in the Arab territories, and with its overlooking of Israel's violation of international principles and resolutions — the most important being the principle of the inadmissibility of gaining land by war on which UN Resolution 242 was based — constitutes a danger which not only threatens the Middle East peace issue, but also threatens to transform this region into a point of permanent tension and a threat to international security. This is due to the increasing efforts to push the region toward international polarization.

What the United States proposes is not suitable for any possible solution, particularly since Washington has become biased toward and the protector of aggression in the Middle East.

Furthermore, what Israel is doing in the occupied Arab territory is a race with time so as to close the door to peace and to foil the idea of bargaining peace for land — an idea on which UN Resolution 242 and other international efforts and decision are based.

Israel's policy stems form rejecting the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights and the rights of the Arabs in the occupied territory. Moreover, the peace which Israel is proposing to the Arabs is a peace based on arranging neighborly relations with the Arab countries and organizing the relations of Arab citizens in the occupied territory with their surroundings without giving any rights to the Palestinians in their homeland.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: Unless the world community works with great pressure to return the peace issue to its international frameowrk, Israel's fait accompli policy, protected and supported by the United States, will be the only option proposed in the Middle East. This is what King Husayn warns of and what he considers a cause for despair and a course that will escalate tension and conflagration in this region.

Al-Masri, Delegation Leave for Romania

JN210911 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 21 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — An official Jordanian delegation led by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri left Amman for Romania to represent Jordan at the Romanian national day celebrations, which will begin on 23 August. It has been learned that the delegation includes a number of senior officials.

Court Minister Returns From Cairo Visit

JN201851 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah returned to Amman from Cairo this afternoon after conveying a message from His Majesty King Husayn to His Excellency President Husni Mubarak. While in Cairo, Abu 'Awdah met with Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and conveyed to him a verbal message from Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat dealing with several issues of common interest that would help promote bilateral relations.

MENA cited Abu 'Awdah as saying after meeting with Kamal Hasan 'Ali that Egypt's Arab role is a vital and central one.

Briefs

New Ambassadors Appointed— Amman — A royal decree has been issued appointing the following ambassadors: Dr Muhammad 'Affash al-'Adwan to Spain, Hisham ash-Shawwa to Brazil, Jamal Khutat to India, and 'Awwad al-Khalidi to Greece. [Text][Amman *AD-DUSTUR* in Arabic 21 Aug 84 p 28 JN]

Birri, Junblatt Leave for Damascus 21 Aug

NC210711 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern affairs, and Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, left for Damascus this morning for consultations with Syrian officials on current developments and Israeli actions in the south.

The two ministers are accompanied by former Minister Marwan Hamadah and Dr Muhammad Baydun, member of the Amal movement's Political Bureau.

Karami, Syria's Al-Khuli Comment on 20 Aug Meeting

NC201507 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Syrian presidential envoy Major General Muhammad al-Khuli left Bikfayya at 1600 today after delivering a verbal message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to President Amin al-Jumayyil that dealt with current developments and the Lebanese situation. President al-Asad's envoy also discussed with President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami the difficulties facing the implementation of the mountain security plan and the Lebanese peace process in general.

Responsible sources said that the atmosphere during the talks was positive and objective and that the talks were extremely beneficial. The talks, the sources added, dealt with the mountain security plan and security arrangements in the south. It was agreed to consolidate the security situation at home and to strengthen the role of the Lebanese Army in this regard preparatory to moving to the issue of security arrangements in the south. The conferees maintained that there was no justification for the continued setbacks in the mountain area.

The sources expected practical steps to be taken soon to provide a suitable atmosphere for consolidating security. A series of contacts are expected to follow Maj Gen al-Khuli's visit to Bikfayya in order to speed up the steps toward stability, to consolidate security, and to promote national accord.

Emerging from the Bikfayya presidential residence, Prime Minister Karami said in reply to a question: In the present circumstances in Lebanon, and considering the attention fraternal Syria, led by Lieutenant General Hafiz al-Asad, is paying to the salvation march in Lebanon, it was natural for us to receive Maj Gen al-Khuli. We discussed some of the difficulties facing the security plan and the ways to resolve these difficulties in order to continue moving to complete salvation. This is the gist of the visit and the talks held with Maj Gen al-Khuli.

Prime Minister Karami was asked: In light of these talks, is it possible to say that the difficulties that have been facing this plan have been overcome or not?

He replied: There is no doubt that these good offices will resolve all the obstacles facing this march.

He was asked: Is it possible to say that these talks will be resumed at a different level?

He replied: There is no doubt that the contacts with the fraternal Syrian side are continuing, and they involve various figures and levels.

Maj Gen al-Khuli was asked: Can you tell us something about the nature of the mission you carried out today and the talks you conducted with President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami?

He replied: I was delegated by President Hafiz al-Asad to hold consultations on current issues with the president and the prime minister. I can say that conditions are positive, and I hope they will always develop toward the better.

He was asked: In other words, you are optimistic about a solution to these obstacles.

He replied: God willing.

He was asked: What about the implementation of the mountain security plan?

He replied: There are obstacles to which there might be a suitable solution.

He was asked: Will you hold contacts in this regard continuing today's talks?

He replied: Contacts will be held by either me or other persons.

Before leaving Bikfayya for Damascus, Maj Gen al-Khuli visited Pierre al-Jumayyil, minister of health and social affairs, at the latter's residence at 1500 [as heard] to reassure himself about Al-Jumayyil's health. The visit provided them an opportunity to review developments and the efforts on more than one level concerning the present situation. The visit lasted 30 minutes, after which Maj Gen al-Khuli left for Damascus.

Karami Briefs Birri, Junblatt

NC201931 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met this evening with Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, and Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, and reviewed the results of the talks which were held in Bikfayya today with Syrian presidential envoy Major General Muhammad al-Khuli. After the meeting, the following conversation took place between Prime Minister Karami and journalists:

Prime Minister Karami was asked: What happened with regard to the first stage of the mountain security plan?

He replied: The mountain plan has been formulated in general terms, and its implementation will take place in stages. The first stage will be the subject of discussion.

He was asked: When will the first stage be implemented?

Prime Minister Karami replied: When it is completed after 10 days.

He was asked: When will its implementation begin?

He replied: It has not been approved yet.

He was asked: Will it be approved during the next Cabinet session on Wednesday?

He replied: Most likely. Why not?

He was asked: Are the obstacles related to the opening of the political file?

He replied: If you are referring to the salvation issue, this issue includes all other issues, which are interrelated. The issue of the south is connected with salvation, and salvation is connected with the south. Reforms are connected with the two and with the security plan; all are interrelated.

Prime Minister Karami was asked: During your meeting with Maj Gen Al-Khuli have you learned that a Lebanese-Syrian summit will be held?

He replied: A summit meeting is likely at any time, and it may be held by the end of this month or the beginning of next month.

Then Minister Birri made a statement in which he said:

[Begin recording] [Birri] In view of the present critical situation, it was necessary to hold this preparatory meeting which will be followed by practical steps mainly with regard to southern Lebanon and the need for the Lebanese Government to confront the arbitrary measures which Israel has been implementing in the south since 1982, especially recently. The meeting also dealt with the question of submitting an official complaint to the UN Security Council to explain what is happening in the south and to ask for UN intervention to stop these Israeli actions. We also agreed, with regard to domestic issues, to open the political file, since we must not keep in a state of flux the demands on which we had reached agreement, particularly those contained in the government policy statement. This file must be opened, and political steps must be achieved to back the security march, which must also continue.

[Unidentified reporter] Will the Cabinet announce next Wednesday the submission of an official complaint to the UN Security Council?

[Birri] I think so.

[Reporter] Will Minister Junblatt be absent from Wednesday's Cabinet session?

[Birri] No, he will not be absent on Wednesday; he will attend the session.

[Reporter] Do the obstacles facing the security plan still exist or have they been overcome?

[Birri] Some matters require study within a political context and within the context of balance. Even in security moves there is a certain balance.

[Reporter] Has there been any opposition on the part of the Israeli occupation forces?

[Birri] There is no doubt that Israel, by all its actions, has been trying to obstruct any move by the national reconciliation government to reach the Al-Awwali River or to reach a solution to the south issue. [end recording]

KUNA Interviews Karami on Current Situation

LD201325 Kuwait KUNA in English 1057 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Beirut, Aug 20 (KUNA) — Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami Monday defended his government against charges that it was ignoring the Israeli-occupied south of the country saying that national unity was a prerequisite for ending the occupation.

In an interview with KUNA, Karami said that, on the (?contrary), liberating the Israeli-occupied zone was a priority for his 10-man multifactional national unity government.

But the task was a common duty that required the participation of all the actors on the Lebanese scene, "each in his own field", he said.

"The unity and the solidarity of the people are what can lead to finding the right weapons with which to deal with, and eventually get rid of, the enemy presence".

But the Lebanese premier made clear that reconciling the country's divergent factions was no easy task, and that his Cabinet had achieved much since coming to power.

Appealing for adherence to the country's peace process, Karami said, "The legacy of ten years of bloody and exhausting struggle cannot be resolved in two or four months, and therefore nothing can be offered if it is accompanied by gunfire".

In a reference to accusations that his government was stalling on the long-promised issue of political reforms, he added, "we are on the verge of beginning on the road of political reforms, because we have become more (?reassured about containing) the struggles which claimed an increasing number of innocent lives. But how could we sensibly open the political file while the country was burning?"

Karami appealed for recognition of the achievements of the government, despite its polarized composition.

"Simply, the formation of the government was an achievement", he said, as it was drafting its policy platform, managing to hold sessions, gaining a parliamentary confidence-vote, halting the country's inter-factional shelling and beginning to disengage rival militias.

Karami voiced confidence in prospects for the next phase of the Army's mountain security plan, but called for compromise from the parties concerned.

"The suffering in the mountains has left wounds in society's body and among citizens, which need careful therapy to heal. It is unreasonable to expect the situation to be resolved in an instant, constant care is needed for confidence to be rebuilt...this needs time."

In a reference to inter-government differences over the disengagement plan, he added, "If the viewpoint of some parties is not fulfilled, nor the speed demanded by others, this does not mean that the atmosphere is not as we would hope for implementation of the security plan and the reunification of society".

The Lebanese premier revealed that as a priority after the implementation of the mountain disengagement, Lebanese troops hoped to deploy on the main southbound highway out of Beirut up till the forward Israeli position along the Al-Awwali river.

Thus, he said, the mountain disengagement plan was part of "plans we have been working on to rid the good earth of this country of the Israeli enemy."

He also quashed reports that there were significant differences between him and President Amin al-Jumayyil. While the two men had differences in personality and standpoint, "at the level of government, we work as one team," he said.

Karami affirmed that he would be visiting Kuwait soon, but did not specify a date — a visit tentatively planned for last week had to be delayed because of domestic troubles.

The visit to Kuwait would go ahead "as the earliest possible time when I can leave Lebanon", he said, adding that he considered the visit "a duty towards brothers whom we need to stand by us."

Birri Comments on Political Situation in VOM Interview

NC201524 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1148 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Interview of Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, minister of justice, water and electrical resources, and leader of the Amal movement, by unidentified Voice of the Mountain correspondent — date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts][Reporter] Mr Birri, how do you view your relationship with the regime, particularly with the president of the Republic? What phase is this relationship going through?

[Birri] I do not believe that the question is one about a personal relationship. The relationship that binds a minister with another minister or any official is measured by the extent of achievements that could be reached as a result of any political agreement. But, unfortunately, after all the points that we agreed on during the peripheral meetings in Lausanne were crystallized in the government policy statement — internal reforms, restoring unity to the country and the homeland, and liberating the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya — we can say that so far we have not taken a single step toward achieving these political objectives. A humble step has been achieved, the integration of which has just started. This is the security step, that of the Army's unity.

In fact, and in order not to have it be said that we have impeded some issues or have impeded the start [of solving the problem], we made many concessions when we accepted the sectarian distribution of the military leadership. We have so far been unable to publish the only decree, Decree No 102, which we have reviewed. We can also say that we have been unable to finish it. We know that the government won the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies and was given 9 months to review all legislative decrees. These decrees, which were issued by the previous government, are a true coup d'etat even against the Lebanese regime that has governed since 1943. It was a coup that meant a move backward, real dominance, dictatorship in all the country's utilities, including the Justice Ministry, of which I am now the minister. The ministries were deprived of their jurisdictions. Councils replaced government establishments. There were many things that infringed upon the essence of the Constitution, the essence of reality. Other people besides me spoke a lot about this matter.

We have not made a single step forward so far. It is known that at one stage there were differences on whether security comes before policy or vice versa. The nationalist forces, particularly the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal movement, have shown more than once their goodwill by taking security steps before getting any political gain. They have proved this in [the elimination] of the contact lines, the reunification of the Army, and the creation of the central zone [in Beirut], etc., although the other side continues to maintain its control of the fifth pier [at Beirut Port] and does not fall in line with the Cabinet decisions. We see that absolutely no political steps have been achieved although they should have been taken along the security plan or followed it. This is very serious. I do not know how we can move from one security position to another security position without having the first position consolidated on political and real rapprochement grounds.

The Lebanese Army must be deployed — particularly after the army law is issued and political rapprochement steps are taken — and it must represent the legitimate authority not only in Beirut but in all Lebanese regions. The urgent matter at the current stage is the issue of the south. Why are we busying ourselves with [arguments] about a part of Sawfar, a part of Suq al-Gharb, a part of 'Alayh, while there is a clear race between the solutions which are being proposed in Beirut and the steps being taken by the Israelis? You note the decision made yesterday, of which I had warned 2 days before, of the closing the Batir-Jazzin road. This Batir-Jazzin road has been finally cut off. What does this mean? It means turning the south into a northern bank.

[Reporter] Mr Birri. Let us pause at the statement by Fadi Afram. The joint statement [issued by the PSP and the Amal movement] mentioned something about the need for a peaceful solution. As you may have read, Fadi Afram stated today that remobilization is a condition for our existence and that our relations with Israel are constantly improving. Is it your opinion that they are wagering their bets on a military escalation?

[Birri] We were proceeding along the peaceful solution when we demanded the closure of the fifth pier. Did we use the tanks to close the fifth pier? It has not been closed. This dependence on Israel — he who uses the lion as his falcon while hunting, will be eaten by the lion along with the prey [Arab proverb] — inflicts more damage on those who depend on the Israelis. We have previously compared peace [sulh] between Lebanon and Israel and peace with any other Arab country. We have said that Lebanon will be the one most damaged from this peace, even from the economic aspect, which Afram appreciates. We know that Lebanon is a country of services. We know that Israel can never compete with Egyptian cotton or rice. But it can compete with Lebanese tourism, services, banking, apples, oranges, air, and antiquities. The coming days will reveal to Afram and to others who is really working for the benefit of Lebanon and the Lebanese.

[Reporter] Before discussing the issue of the south, we must deal with the cut-off road, I mean, the coastal road. The question has two parts. The first part is who, in your opinion, is primarily responsible for cutting off this road? The second part is what exactly should the government do to open the road?

[Birri] Israel is primarily responsible for cutting off this road. However, this does not mean that those south of Ad-Damur must comply with its orders. The solution lies in opening this road. This is now a fundamental and urgent duty — particularly as the Lebanese national forces can no longer use the Batir-Jazzin road — even if this should result, unfortunately, in the renewal of battles. The Lebanese, and particularly the Amal movement and the PSP, cannot remain silent about cutting off roads in Iqlim al-Kharrub and the Lebanese south.

The Lebanese state should at the very least go to the Security Council with a complaint, and not merely distribute a memorandum. What is required is for Lebanon to use all its weight to arouse world public opinion and for the state to know that it has a duty to fight alongside the national forces for the sake of restoring the southern road. Otherwise, we will have relinquished the south voluntarily or semi-voluntarily.

[Reporter] Do you expect the political file to be opened during Wednesday's Cabinet session?

[Birri] If they do not open the political file, what are they going to open?

[Reporter] In case the political file is opened, the issue will naturally be the constitutent assembly. It appears that the Lebanese front insists that representation in the assembly be on a sectarian basis. In your opinion, on what bases should this assembly be set up and how will you confront the sectarian plan?

[Birri] If the constitutent assembly is set up along sectarian lines it will mean stagnation, that is, there will be no movement and it will absolutely not issue a single decision. Its task is to amend the Constitution and draft a constitution for the future Lebanon, tomorrow's Lebanon. There will be nothing if the assembly is formed on a sectarian basis. We now consider this matter as keeping the entire situation in a state of flux. The assembly is supposed to be set up along a national basis and should have national experts who are really concerned, who have a new concept of Lebanon, and who have the aspiration to formulate the future Lebanon's constitution and laws.

[Reporter] Mr Birri, but there is insistence on sectarian representation and you might have heard a radio statement by [former] President Camille Sham'un in which he says that he insists on sectarian representation. The second part of the question, which you might not have answered, is how will you confront this sectarian plan?

[Birri] We will confront the sectarian plan by adhering to the joint statement issued by the PSP and the Amal movement.

[Reporter] My final question. There are some who say that the situation is [word indistinct] and the situation has been reinforced by political stagnation. What does Nabih Birri have to say through the Voice of the Mountain radio?

[Birri] The national forces do not intend that this should be a truce to be followed by fighting. Never. We want this to be, in fact, the beginning of the end of the Lebanese problem and to start a united liberation of the south and the choosing of the Arab option. It has become clear that the Arab option is the one that should be adopted. The support and impetus given by fraternal Syria in this direction has attracted the attention of all countries, even Syria's enemies. We hope that those who continue to pay attention to options other than this Arab option of liberation and those who continue to pin their hopes on keeping privileges will stop playing this tune. We hope that they will do so. It should be clear that the national forces have no intention of abandoning what they have struggled for. They have no intention of abandoning the blood and martyrs they have sacrificed. Our stand is a Lebanese stand and does not stem from a particular side. We will never relinquish our principles. More frankly, we have agreed to join the government for the sake of implementing our principles. It was never our aim to attain power. We joined the government despite our personal convictions. We joined the government for the sake of our principled convictions. It is true that I am speaking personally, but I believe that this also expresses the opinion of (?Walid Junblatt).

Birri Demands Priority Be Given to South

NC201151 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Commenting on the stages made by the security plan for the mountain, lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of electrical and water resources and justice, today said: After everything that has happened and is still happening in the south, and after the south has been severed from the rest of Lebanon, it is disgraceful to discuss any issue outside this framework, or to not begin by reopening the coastal road leading to the south to Al-Awwali. The security discussion must be confined to this matter at present. As for recourse, the least that can be done is to lodge a complaint with the UN Security Council, where Lebanon should use all its diplomatic weight to deter Israel from what it is presently doing to the land, waters, and people of the south.

'Ministerial Source' Fears Israeli Annexation

NC201954 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] A prominent ministerial source today expressed concern over the possibility of Israel annexing the Al-'Urqub area, in western Al-Biqa'. He justified his concern by the measures which Israel has been implementing in this area in secret and away from the limelight. The ministerial source said that the focal point in the Israeli attention is the Al-Baruq hills and the radar which it established there to observe Lebanese and Syrian territory. Israel has opened a road to these hills from western Al-Biqa' to Mashgharah, Jazzin, and Al-Baruq to serve as an observation and supply route.

The source explained that the fear for western Al-Biqa' assumes its legitimacy from these considerations as well as from the operation to divert water from the Al-'Urqub area.

The source did not rule out the possibility of an Israeli withdrawal from Sidon and the coastal area up to Az-Zahrani. He said this withdrawal is likely in view of the fact that this area is strategically unimportant for Israel.

Franjiyah, Bartholomew Discuss Situation, U.S. Role

NC181049 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah today discussed with U.S. Ambassador in Lebanon Reginald Bartholomew the current Lebanese situation, its circumstances, and the U.S. role within this context. The meeting was attended by Robert Franjiyah.

RFL on Syrian-SSNP Talks, New Syrian Security Organ

NC201125 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] A security report revealed that a series of meetings was recently held between senior Syrian officers and Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] officials. During the meetings the two sides agreed to coordinate in the areas of military aid and information exchanges. The two sides also agreed that any SSNP move should received prior approval from the Syrian Military Command in 'Anjar. Such coordination steps follow the election of Syrian citizen 'Isam al-Mahayiri as the SSNP leader.

In another development, reports from Al-Kurah indicate that Syrian Forces have intensified their roadblocks and patrols in the area. They are adopting measures against [former] President Franjiyah's gunmen while granting the SSNP gunmen freedom of movement, particularly in Dubbah, Fi', Amyun, Mar Ya'qub, and Sayyidat at-Tall.

Western diplomatic sources revealed a new Syrian move, providing for the reorganization of Syrian troops in Lebanon and for the creation of a new security organ called the Military Security Organ, whose personnel will be entrusted with carrying out top secret missions. This organ is directly linked with the Military Command in Damascus. The sources added that certain changes will soon take place in the Syrian intelligence organs.

Junblatt Going to Romania, To Miss Cabinet Meeting

NC201514 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt will not attend the coming Cabinet session, because tomorrow he will leave for Romania to take part in the 40th anniversary of the Romanian revolution. Junblatt failed to attend a previous Cabinet session — which was called off as a result — because of a slipped disc.

Arab League's Klibi Postpones Visit to Beirut

NC201159 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] We have just been informed that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has postponed his visit to Lebanon until sometime before the end of this month. The visit was scheduled to take place on Wednesday. There have been no reports on why the visit was postponed.

Saudi Charge d'Affaires Returns to Beirut

NC201203 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Saudi Charge d'Affaires Abu Bakr Rafi' and a number of embassy staffers returned to Beirut today. It should be recalled that they left Lebanon during the recent events. Upon arrival, the Saudi diplomat, escorted by security personnel, went to the Saudi Embassy in Beirut. In a statement, Abu Bakr Rafi' said there is no doubt that Saudi Arabia is making utmost efforts for the sake of a one, united, and stable Lebanon. The Saudi charge d'affaires said the Saudi ambassador will return to Lebanon soon. He also announced that every facility will be granted to Lebanese pilgrims.

RFL on Amal Movement Arms Supplies, Training

NC171732 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Supplies of Syrian weapons are still pouring in to the Amal movement. Several trucks have been unloaded in Burj al-Barajinah during the past 2 days. The Amal movement has been handing out light- and medium-caliber machine guns, RPGs, and RPG-7's to gunmen in Ra's an-Nab' and Wadi Abu Jamil.

The Amal movement is sending groups of personnel to be trained in some Arab and Islamic countries. The Progressive Socialist Party is sending similar groups to the Soviet Union.

Sa'id Musa Discusses Actions Against Israelis

NC180645 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0430 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] The forces of Fatah, the uprising movement, carried out maneuvers with live ammunition in the Al-Biqa' yesterday on the occasion of the graduation of students from the Maryr Majid Abu Sharar course at the 2d Battalion of Al-Yarmuk forces. The maneuvers were supervised by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] who delivered a speech on the occasion. He described the Zionist raid on the Al-Biqa' two days ago as having failed to achieve its objective. Abu Musa said: The raid did not take us by surprise because we expected a new Israeli aggression at any moment. We are determined, however, to continue attacking the Israeli enemy inside our occupied land. Heroic fedayeen actions will be carried out against the Israelis at home in the next few days.

Reportage on Fighting in Tripoli

VOL on 20 Aug Fighting

NC201649 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Clashes between the Islamic Unification Movement and the [pro-Syrian] Red Knights were reported in Tripoli this afternoon. Fighting occurred in the Suq al-Qamh, Tal'at al-'Umari, Corniche Abu 'Ali, Ba'l Muhsin, and Bab at-Tabbanah areas, particularly in Syria and Latifah Streets. According to preliminary reports, several people were wounded. Traffic has been paralyzed and tension prevails in most areas in Tripoli. Islamic Unification Movement gunmen set up a roadblock on the Al-Minyah-'Akkar Road.

Tension Prevails

NC210615 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] The latest reports from Tripoli say severe tension prevails in most of the city's quarters, where sporadic clashes took place throughout last night. Sniper fire is paralyzing traffic in the Al-Qubbah area, particularly in the Ash-Sha'rani quarters, Hayy al-Amirikan, the new street traffic circle area, Tal'at al-'Umari, Corniche Abu 'Ali, Ba'l Muhsin, and Bab at-Tabbanah. These clashes climaxed by dawn today. Artillery fire, rocket fire, and heavy machine-gun fire were used.

According to preliminary reports, three people were killed. They are: 'Ali Yusuf, Khalid al-Lababidi, and Muhammad 'Arus. Several others were wounded, including 'Ali Najjar, Walid al-Halabi, Haytham Salih, 'Ali Talib, Ra'if al-Misri, and Aminah Darwish.

There were three explosions in Beirut's suburb last night. The first was at 'Ali Jawad 'Assaf's place of business in Al-Awza'i. The second explosion destroyed Ahmad Hurayj's place of business in Burj al-Barajinah, and a third destroyed Palestinian Samir Yahya's car.

Fighting Continues 21 Aug

NC210902 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Contacts being made in Tripoli have failed to reach a cease-fire agreement. Bursts of machine gun and RPG fire are still being heard on the frontlines in At-Tabbanah, Ba'l Muhsin, and Al-Qubbah.

25 Killed, 75 Wounded

NC211141 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Well-informed security source estimates that 25 people were killed and 75 wounded during today's clashes in Tripoli. The wounded were taken to various hospitals in Tripoli, Zgharta, Al-Batrun, and Halba. Heavy damage was caused to buildings and property.

Palestinians Deploy Air Defenses in Western Al-Biqa'

NC190936 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Pro-Syrian Palestinian forces are deploying a new air defense network equipped with antiaircraft guns on the ridges overlooking western Al-Biqa'. These forces continue to maintain the state of alert which they declared 2 days ago.

Palestinian Gunmen Enter Al-Biqa' Areas

NC200833 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Security sources informed our correspondent in the Al-Biqa' that there has been an influx of Palestinian gunmen into Kafr Zabad, 'Ayn Kafr Zabad, and 'Usayyah in the central Al-Biqa' and into Al-Istabil and Al-Marj in the western Al-Biqa'.

'Resistance Fighters' Attack Israeli Patrol Near Tyre

NC201634 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpt] An explosion was heard at 1630 today in the Tallat Mar Ilyas area in Sidon, where an Israeli occupation forces center is located. These forces immediately opened fire with medium-caliber weapons. The shooting lasted 10 minutes.

Lebanese national resistance fighters carried out a new operation this afternoon against the Israeli occupation forces in Dayr Qanun, in the Tyre area. A group of resistance fighters attacked an Israeli patrol with hand grenades. No details have been received about casualties among the enemy, whose forces opened fire indiscriminately.

Defense Minister 'Usayran Leaves Hospital 17 Aug

NC171157 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1055 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Defense and Agriculture Minister 'Adil 'Usayran left the American University Hospital today after recovering from his illness.

Briefs

Moscow Mission Chief Appointed — Rashid Karami, prime minister and foreign minister, signed a decree appointing George Khuri, consellor at the Central Administration, as the chief of Lebanon's diplomatic mission in Moscow. It is recalled that theForeign Ministry had appointed Gabriel Jabarah, former Lebanese consul general in Sidney, Australia, as a new secretary at the Lebanese Embassy in Moscow to replace secretary Farid 'Abbud, who has been transferred to the Central Administration. [Excerpts] [Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 15 Aug 84 p 2 NC]

Austrian, Spanish Envoys Depart — Prime Minister Rashid Karami today received the Austrian and Spanish ambassadors to bid them farewell at the end of their term of office. [Summary] [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1055 GMT 17 Aug 84 NC]

Khaddam Receives Lebanon's Birri, Junblatt

JN210930 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 21 Aug (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received here today Nabih Birri, minister of justice and electrical resources, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, and leader of the Amal movement; and Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP]. The meeting was attended by Marwan Hamadah, PSP command member, and Muhammad Baydun, Amal command member. Talks dealt with the current situation in Lebanon.

Telephone Call Between Al-Asad, Saudi King

JN201738 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] A telephone contact took place today between President Hafiz al-Asad and Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The conversation dealt with current issues in the region.

PRC Leader Greets Al-Asad While Crossing Airspace

JN201845 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 20 Aug (SANA) — While passing through Syrian airspace today, PRC President Li Xiannian sent a cable of greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad. President al-Asad sent him a reply cable of thanks and good wishes.

Polish Foreign Minister Praises Syria, Al-Asad

JN210940 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 21 Aug (SANA) — Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has praised the international status Syria is enjoying under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, and the role it is playing in the field of Arab politics in the Middle East and in issues pertaining to world causes of progress and peace. In an exclusive statement to *AL-BA'TH*, published here today, the Polish foreign minister said relations between Syria and his country are marked by friendship, cooperation, understanding, and joint stand toward the Middle East issue and the way to settle it. He praised Syria's support for Poland, and said that Syria constitutes an impregnable dam that prevents confrontation between the East and West. He added that the policy of both Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces has inflicted defeat on the United States, and has paralyzed its schemes that are connected with the Camp David accords.

Olszowski stressed that what causes concern is the U.S.- Israeli strategic cooperation, which poses dangers to the Arab region and world peace. He added: Poland's stand toward condemning the hostile Israeli expansion is well known. He emphasized his country's support for the Palestinian people's struggle to restore their legitimate rights and establish their independent state.

Olszowski also stressed that the Middle East problem should be solved by means of an international conference in which all concerned sides participate, adding that the recent Soviet initiative is the useful method in this regard. He indicated that Poland's foreign policy is based on consolidating bilateral relations with the socialist countries, and on developing relations with the Third World and nonaligned states.

He emphasized the failure of the U.S. schemes against Poland, and demanded that the policy of economic sanctions and measures against his country be canceled. He condemned U.S. international policy — a policy that began to disturb world peace and increase the hotbeds of tension in the world.

Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH on Ba'th Party Plans

GF201446 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 19 Aug 84 P 1

[Diplomatic editor's report]

[Text] With the postponement of the regional conference of the Syrian Ba'th Party, which was due to be held this week, the return of Vice President Rif'at al-Asad has also been postponed, perhaps for a long time. This is how well-informed circles explained the postponement of the regional conference which was due to be held in Damascus on 18 August.

These circles expected that the regional conference will discuss a number of internal and political issues, primarily the return of the president's brother, Rif'at al-Asad, who has beenresiding in Geneva with Naji Jamil since his visit to Moscow as part of a delegation which also comprised a number of personalities described as rivals of Rif'at al-Asad including 'Ali Haydar, commander of the Special Forces and Shafiq Fayad, commander of the 3d Brigade.

Damascus Raps U.S.; Urges Liberating South Lebanon

JN201314 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israel has been occupying southern Lebanon for 26 and 1/2 months. The Israeli occupation forces continue to practice all sorts of repression, oppression, and usurpation and to implement the Tel Aviv rulers' plans to annex Lebanese territory and steal Lebanese waters. There is no indication that the present or future Israeli rulers are prepared to withdraw their forces from Lebanon before they attempt to reach by peaceful means or by political and diplomatic means the goals which they could not reach through war.

In this stand, the Israeli rulers enjoy U.S. support — support which they received when they thought of and implemented their invasion of Lebanon. Former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig encouraged Israel's aggression and gave Israel the green light. Likewise, Shultz' statements and the letter he sent to one of the U.S. Zionist leaders constitute support for the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and an encouragement to the Israeli rulers to continue occupying southern Lebanon and to challenge the UN Security Council resolutions that call for an immediate, unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanese territory. Shultz' attempts to connect the Syrian forces' legitimate presence in Lebanon with the presence of the Israeli forces of invasion is one of the many proofs of the unreserved U.S. bias in favor of Israel and against Lebanon and the Arabs, and its strong support for all of Israel's aggressive, illegal actions in Lebanon and the region.

The contradiction that exists between Shultz' statement on the Syrian forces in Lebanon and the statements of his assistant, Richard Murphy, in the U.S. Congress regarding Syria's role in Lebanon reveals the extent of the fumbling of the U.S. Administration's policy in the region and the extent of its negative effects on international efforts to drive the Israeli forces of invasion from Lebanon.

The U.S. Administration is looking for a role to play in Lebanon after it has left it following a historical defeat similar to its defeat in Vietnam. In pursuing this aim, the United States is resorting to the carrot-and-stick policy and to fishing in muddy waters. However, it has been proved, both in Lebanon and in other countries, that any U.S. role in Lebanon or the region will only be in Israel's interest, that is, in the interest of invasion, aggression, occupation, and deviation from the law.

Therefore, there will never be a U.S. option in Lebanon after U.S. credibility has been destroyed and after th U.S. cards that are hostile to Lebanon and that support Israel have been exposed. Likewise, there will never be an Israeli option in Lebanon after the intractable contradictions between the Lebanese nationalist interests and the Israeli expansionist aims in Lebanon and the region have been exposed.

No matter what the U.S. Administration does, the Lebanese people are aware that there will never be a problem between Lebanon and Syria when the Israeli invasion forces are evacuated. The world knows that there is absolutely no connection between the Syrian forces, which came to Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese Government and people, being present in a neighboring Arab state, and the Israeli enemy forces which are forces of invasion that flout the UN resolutions.

The U.S. Administration's moves on Lebanon should alert the various Lebanese parties to the fact that the first national task, that is, the expulsion of the Israeli invasion forces from Lebanon, must govern all actions and moves and must take precedence over all other issues. They should be aware that all other issues become negligible compared with the task of expelling the Israeli invaders, who covet Lebanon's waters and territory and who aim against independence and sovereignty.

AL-BA'TH: Israel Plans To Annex Southern Lebanon

JN210744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 21 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On Israel's measures in southern Lebanon and the required answer, *AL-BA'TH* says: All of the Israeli measures in southern Lebanon indicate that the Zionist entity has officially begun its plan to annex southern Lebanon, or at least its strategic areas. Yesterday, an official Lebanese source expressed fear of possible enemy action to annex the Al-'Urqub area in western Al-Biqa', referring to Israel's primary target of the Al-Baruk Hills, where Israel established a radar station to maintain surveillance over the Lebanese and Syrian territories as far as Turkey.

The Israeli measures in southern Lebanon are undoubtedly, an extremely serious development. It requires rapid pan-Arab action. However, we must point out that these measures have come following the wave of optimism throughout the entire Lebanese territory with the approach of establishing security and spreading government control over all of Lebanon. This means that Israel wanted to concurrently realize two aims: The first was hindering the national reconciliation march, which has reached an advanced state particularly since Beirut has been reunited. The second was annexing strategic areas in southern Lebanon to transform them into permanent military bases for both Israel and the United States. This means placing Lebanon in one form or another under U.S.-Israeli domination.

If this is realized, it will obviously be an alternative to the 17 May agreement. It will be implemented unilaterally, which means that it will be forced on Lebanon. Therefore, when we urge the Lebanese brothers to forgo certain formalities to complete the security plan and spread state control over all the areas, we do this because of our conviction that Israel, in full coordination with the United States, is working to restore the situation to what it was before the Karami government was formed, especially since Israel is fully aware that establishing security and spreading state control in all parts of Lebanon means giving the Lebanese regime a free hand to liberate the South by employing the available political and nonpolitical means to this end. We may recall that the Israeli measures to annex parts of southern Lebanon came following a series of official Lebanese statements about adopting and supporting the Lebanese national resistance to expel the Zionist enemy from southern Lebanon.

We in Syria will always support all of the Lebanese government's measures to promote the Lebanese national salvation march, which is the correct means of liberating the South from the Zionist invaders.

ATH-THAWRAH Criticizes Call for PNC Session

JN210844 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Damascus, 21 Aug (SANA) — Today's *ATH-THAWRAH* editorial stresses the need to maintain the unity of Palestinian action to keep the Palestine question alive. It notes Yasir 'Arafat's role that serves his capitulatory and deviationist trend. It also refers to what is taking place within the PLO, stressing that 'Arafat is doing his best to turn the PLO into a structure that is void of any militant meaning.

The paper adds that such a structure suits Yasir 'Arafat's defeatist steps toward negotiations with the enemy, since he has prepared himself to lead on unpatriotic stand that is extraneous to the spirit of the PLO and the objectives of its legitimate struggle in an attempt to liquidate the Palestine question.

The paper points out that the 'Arafatist trend is working within this context to convene the PNC at the current stage, while the organization is not united and while it is in need of a political and organizational program that is both comprehensive and national — this proceeds from the premise that this is the most suitable situation for giving 'Arafat a new opportunity to deepen the organization's split and to fragment the unity of Palestinian action by disrupting the unity of the Palestinian ranks.

Concluding, the paper says: The call for convening the PNC in the absence of a comprehensive national program of action is a booby trap aimed at beautifying 'Arafat's conspiratorial face and hiding his real intentions to plant more mines on the road of Palestinian struggle.

ATH-THAWRAH calls on all of the resistance factions to reject this call and to insist on negotiations that guarantee a formula by which the PLO's unity is entrenched, the Palestine question is kept alive, and 'Arafat's trend is liquidated.

2-Week Knesset Session To Begin 3 Sep

TA201611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Knesset Interim Organization Committee has decided that the Knesset will be convened for a brief session on 3 September. That session will last 2 weeks, following which the Knesset will recess.

Eban Named Temporary Speaker

TA201734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Knesset Procedures Committee has decided that Abba Eban, who is the doyen of the House and is not a minister or deputy minister, will henceforth act as Knesset speaker until a permanent speaker is elected. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisra'eli reports that both the Alignment and the Likud agree that this is only a recommendation by the committee, and in any case they have different opinions as to how they would implement it. Committee Chairman Moshe Shahal said that from now on Abba Eban is fully authorized to determine the Knesset agenda. He said that Eban has already notified him that he intends to convene the Knesset to elect a speaker.

However, Hayim Corfu, the deputy chairman of the Knesset Procedures Committee, believes that Eban is not entitled to do so without the committee's approval. The attorney general said that Abba Eban may or may not take the recommendation of the Knesset committee into account.

'No Real Progress' in Alignment, NRP Talks

TA210949 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0830 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] No real progress was achieved in the Alignment-National Religious Party [NRP] talks this morning on formulating basic guidelines on state and religious affairs. Our correspondent Ilana Dayan reports that the sides are still divided on the question of amending the Law of Return. The Alignment is prepared to grant freedom of vote to its Knesset members, but the NRP demands an Alignment undertaking to have the amendment adopted by the Knesset.

The Alignment and the NRP also dealt with the Sabbath observation issue, and the status of the rabbinical courts. Alignment's Hayim Tzadoq and 'Uzi Bar'am proposed that a judge-chaired committee be established to investigate the erosion in the status of the rabbinical courts. NRP Knesset Member Avner Sciaky said at the end of the meeting that the NRP is determined to join a national unity government only.

Alignment, Weizman Reach Cooperation Agreement

TA211224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Excerpt] According to the agreement reached yesterday between Weizman and Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres, Weizman will cooperate with Peres to form a new government quickly. With the help of U.S. economic aid, the government will carry out a new economic program before the presidential elections in the United States in November. But, after the emergency period, the government will continue in office only if it is joined in the meantime by some of the other smaller parties. Otherwise, new elections will be called for by December.

Facilitates Peres' Extension

TA211001 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0840 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] The agreement between 'Ezer Weizman and the Alignment to cooperate in a narrowly-based government is intended to enable Shim'on Peres to receive from the president next week a 21-day extension to try to form a government. This is reported by our correspondent Amnon Nadav. The Labor Party believes this will foil the Likud's anticipated efforts to influence the president not to give Peres an extension.

Yitzhaq Shamir will meet with 'Ezer Weizman tomorrow to discuss Weizman's intention to cooperate with the Alignment also in a narrowly-based government.

Likud Criticizes Yahad, Ometz Stance

TA210810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Likud officials have sharply criticized reports that the Alignment, Yahad, and Ometz will ultimately establish a narrowly-based government which will rely on the support of RAKAH and the Progressive List for Peace. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav has learned that in talks held yesterday between the Likud and Alignment leaders, Minister Levi called on the Alignment to put an end to the guesswork regarding the formation of a narrowly-based government. In Levi's opinion, this harms the chances of forming a national unity government.

Our correspondent notes that Knesset Members Weizman of Yahad and Hurvitz of Ometz believe that the narrowly-based government need not rely on the support of RAKAH and the Progressive List for Peace, of all parties, and that this matter will be clarified in the course of the negotiations.

Our correspondent has learned that Likud activists yesterday began pressuring the Likud leaders into announcing they will stop the talks with the Labor Party if the latter does not declare that it does not intend to form a narrowly-based government which, according to the Likud activists, will rely on the support of the Communists and pro-PLO elements.

PLP Does Not Automatically Support Alignment

TA201856 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Progressive List for Peace has announced that the Alignment would, as the party phrased it, be making a fatal mistake if it assumes automatic support by the List. For the moment, the Progressive List's party institutions have decided not to reach any agreement [sikum] with any party unless officially invited for talks with that party.

PLP Independence Reiterated

TA211245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Knesset Member Muhammad Mi'ari of the Progressive List for Peace has said that the Alignment cannot rely on his party's automatic support for a narrowly-based government. In an interview with our correspondent, Mi'ari said that the Alignment should officially contact his party in order to establish working teams for negotiations. The Alignment should talk with us about peace and the equality of Arab citizens, he said, and the price for this should be paid. Among other things, he said that his party demands the convening of an international Middle East conference, as suggested by the UN secretary general. Mi'ari said his party also wants a minister for peace affairs and the abolition of national insurance regulations which discriminate against Arabs.

Hammer Repeats NRP Stand on Narrow Coalition

TA210444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Education Minister Zvulun Hammer of the National Religious Party [NRP] says the decision of the Yahad and OMETZ parties not to join a narrow Likud coalition does not change his party's stand against joining any other narrow coalition. Hammer said an attempt to set up a narrow coalition as a step toward forming a national unity government would achieve the opposite results, driving the two main parties away from each other.

The NRP representatives meet with Labor-Alignment leaders this morning to discuss state and religion issues. In the afternoon the NRP team will meet Likud leaders. Continuing their negotiations on the national unity government, the Likud and Labor negotiating teams on foreign policy and security are to meet today.

HADASH, PLP, Shem-Tov on Support for Alignment

TA210748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] HADASH and the Progressive List for Peace [PLP] have not yet promised to support an Alignment-led narrowly-based government. HADASH makes its support conditional on agreement to this government's basic guidelines, while the PLP is waiting for an official Alignment appeal to begin negotiations. MAPAM Secretary Victor Shem-Tov believes that one should not rule out or reject the support by RAKAH and the PLP of an Alignment-led narrowly-based government, without their actual participation in it. He told our correspondent Amnon Nadav that if a narrowly-based government can be formed shortly in place of the present caretaker government, the situation in Israel necessitates this, even if it is only a narrowly-based government. In Shem-Tov's opinion Minister David Levi's demand that the Alignment stop negotiations on a narrowly-based government should be rejected outright. In his opinion, the demand proves that Minister Levi is guided by partisan rather than by national considerations.

Settlement Council Views Government Talks

TA211255 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] The Council of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza Settlements has called on the Yahad and Ometz Knesset members, as well as on Labor Party members, not to form a coalition dependent on the support of HADASH and the Progressive List for Peace. The Settlements Council refers to these two parties as: the PLO. The council warns that whoever participates in a narrowly-based government led by the Alignment will meet his political end.

Deputy Finance Minister Hayim Kaufman says that relying on what he calls Communists and PLO representatives is a betrayal of the Zionist ideal and will give rise to anger and bitterness among the people.

Concept of Free Trade Zone Criticized

TA201537 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Aug 84 p 7

[A. Schweitzer commentary: "The Rules for Dining With the Devil"]

[Text] It would be worthwhile, even if it appears to be too late, to draw Minister of Commerce and Industry Gid'on Pat's attention to a well-known English proverb: He must have a long spoon who must eat with the Devil. This is very applicable, with a thousand variations, to anyone who enters into a legal commitment with the United States, such as the establishment of a free trade zone with Israel. The elimination of any duty on imports, particularly in view of the Israeli trade balance at present, should raise questions; by anchoring this in an agreement which will be a U.S. law [phrase as published] it will be exposed to the open eyes of hundreds of thousands of lawyers who make a living — and one that is not bad at all — from endless litigation, and this would be suicide.

It is true that not all is lost. There is a chance that the free trade zone negotiations will explode; not necessarily like several kilograms of TNT, but like a balloon pricked with a pin, that is, in silence. If this is what happens, it will be possible to heave a sigh of relief: We need trade with the United States, but we do not need trade anchored in U.S. law which, by virtue of its very nature, removes the matter from the control of a sympathetic administration and Congress and transfers it to the murderous legal arena of the great friend across the ocean. We can hope that there really will be an explosion and that even now it is not too late to stop Israel from signing an agreement that will only make it more difficult to improve the trade deficit, but it is our duty to ask how Mr Pat can bring matters to such a point.

According to the current story, the minister of commerce and industry dreamed up the idea 3 years ago. According to another story, the idea was thought up by the economic attache in the United States, Mr Daniyel Halperin. One way or another, the issue has never been discussed extensively, not by the Cabinet, the Knesset, or the public. Surprising as it may be, Israeli industry, whose existence would be endangered by unrestricted U.S. imports, has not been consulted, nor has the Histadrut, whose members' incomes are hanging in the balance. The only explanation for this amazing silence is that Mr Pat's initiative has not been taken seriously. This kind of attitude would be appropriate in regard to an idea, but some thought must be given to the probable consequences if the agreement is actually signed. There is a $400 million annual trade deficit between the United States and Israel: The United States exports $1 billion worth of goods to Israel and imports $600 million. The U.S. market is enormous and beckons to exporters worldwide, including Israelis. But it is very doubtful whether U.S. protective tariffs are the main obstacle to Israel's exporters. Apart from the clothing industries, the United States does not have high protective tariffs; in cases in which U.S. authorities are interested in making it difficult for importers, they impose administrative restrictions on them. In any event, apart from the clothing industries, there are very few cases of Israeli exports to the United States being kept out due to protective tariffs; it is very doubtful whether, in order to increase the export of shirts and pants to the U.S. market, it is worth opening the Israeli market to unlimited imports, reflecting the enormous variety of U.S. products.

This is doubly doubtful in view of the reaction expected from the EEC: We have trade agreements with the EEC giving us most-favored-nation status, whose commercial value for the Europeans decreases with each such agreement granting Israel this status. Altogether, the EEC is a convenient trading partner, not only for reasons of geographical proximity: since the Europeans know you cannot trade without a wink and a nod, they accept Israeli actions that are not in line with the agreement with them. (Which is not the case with the Americans: There there will always be a lawyer who will drag us into court over small or large, genuine or imaginary breaches). Mr Pat's agreement will jeopardize long-standing trade relations with a convenient partner in order to gain advantages of a hypothetical scope with an enormous, difficult, and demanding partner. It is apparent that he has not only not heard about the rules for eating with the Devil, but neither has he heard about the other rule, that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush.

As stated previously, there is hope that negotiations with the United States will fail. It is doubtful whether the Americans will accept what the EEC does accept: A gradual decrease in Israeli customs duties and the substantial subsidies given to exports, as is the custom here. America is a nation of lawyers, so it is as afraid of creating precedents as it is of fire: A legal agreement with the changes mentioned would open the way to similar demands by other nations whose interest in the U.S. market is no less than ours. Members of the administration and Congress — who will complain about this — see before their very eyes an endless series of political demands, and, what is worse, legal demands by interested parties if they accept Israel's demands. And let us not rely on the power of formulation by Mr Pat and his bunch of aides: The U.S. courts treat the text of an agreement with more gravity than Agudat Yisra'el regards the coalition agreement.

There are two types of deals worth making with the United States: agreements solely to Israel's benefit or agreements that cannot be judged by U.S. courts. This rule has guided all Israeli Governments to date. Mr Pat's innovation is undesirable, and had the government and public figures in Israel not been occupied with all sorts of matters, important and unimportant, they would have stopped Mr Pat long ago from going back and forth between Ben-Gurion Airport and Kennedy Airport to make the mistake of his life. And if they have not stopped him so far, better late than never.

It seems that what has been said about this so far is sufficient for the issue to be put in the refrigerator, preferably in the freezer. However, it is worth adding another two comments: One, agreements of the above type should not be made without exhaustive public debate, including parliamentary debate, in which principles and details can be clarified and a balance of advantages and disadvantages can be drawn up; and, second, such an issue must not be handed over to be dealt with by a fairly minor minister working without the supervision of the senior economic minister, the Foreign Ministry, and the prime minister. A word to the wise — and perhaps also to Mr Pat.

U.S. Preparing Economic Plan for New Government

TA201047 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Aug 84 pp 1, 11

[Dov Genehowsky report]

[Text] In the last few weeks there have been rumors and hints in Jerusalem about an economic plan for Israel being prepared by the United States. Sources in Israel and Washington are unwilling to confirm these rumors.

Despite this, the hints continue, and the following picture has emerged:

The plan will be presented to Israel only after a stable government which could treat this plan seriously is established.

The Americans do not take a political stand regarding the character of the government — national unity government or a narrow government headed by this or that party. The only condition is that the government can implement policy.

The indications are that the Americans are willing to channel into the Israeli economy sums which are by far greater than normal in order to "solve burning problems."

It is reported that consideration is being given to putting a moratorium on part of Israel's foreign debt. The meaning of the word moratorium is to delay the payment of debts. But the word can have another meaning — to erase debts, or at least some of them. This is in relation to Israel's official debt to the United States, which amounts to about $10 billion, which are about 2/3 of Israel's foreign debt (it should be noted that the complications faced by the Treasury and Bank of Israel surrounding the subject of foreign currency reserves stem, among other things, from the fact that they had to return significant sums of money to the United States in the last 2 months.

There are contradictions in the reports about the nature of the U.S. plan. Side by side with hints of willingness to give Israel greater sums than usual there is talk about redirecting the Israeli economy toward austerity.

In Jerusalem there are those who talk about a U.S. economic plan as a possibility waiting in the wings. Some say that these very talks have a momentum of their own. And if there is no real plan in Washington but only ideas and thoughts, then the very talks about the plan, and the fact that they are taken seriously in Jerusalem, might cause the Americans to make the expectations fulfill themselves.

What is the background to these rumors? Why are the Americans interested in preparing an economic plan for us?

The Americans have a reasonable interest in Israel solving its economic problems, not only because Israel is "the most stable aircraft carrier in the area" but because further economic deterioration in Israel will cost the Americans more money. They will have to give us more aid, and every giving of this kind entails unpleasant cross-examination on Capitol Hill.

Even in the days of Aridor's tenure as finance minister two economic teams were established in the State Department for dealing with Israel's economic problems. One team was made up of administration officials and the second team of outside economists. Most of them were university experts, headed by Professor Herbert Stein, who was formerly chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

It is no coincidence that the two teams were set up in the State Department. This is attributed to the personality of Secretary of State Shultz, a professional economist who was involved in Israel's economic problems during the time the dollarization plan was being prepared. The two teams were actually operating when the dollarization plan was submitted to the U.S. Administration. Shultz himself examined the plan and treated it seriously.

There are those who say that were it not for Shultz' support of the plan, Aridor would not have received an American commitment to give $1 billion to implement it.

When the dollarization plan was removed from the agenda — to the stupefaction of the Americans, who did not understand how politicians and economists who were identified as its supporters turned their backs on it — the teams in the State Department were not disbanded. A delegation of Israeli professors sent to try to explain to Washington the "post-Aridor" economic policy of Israel found that people in the State Department are acquainted with all the details of the Israeli economy.

In about 1 month, the finance minister and the governor of the Bank of Israel will travel to Washington, supposedly to the annual conference of the Council of the Governors of the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and World Bank. They have nothing to look for in either of these two institutions. The World Bank has long since ceased to give Israel loans, whereas the IMF prefers to seek the information it needs about Israel's economy from the United States.

It appears that the real objective of the trip lies with the U.S. authorities. Our finance minister might discover that there is a U.S. economic plan, even if unofficial. The only way open to him will be to embrace this plan, or to present it as his plan, which is more acceptable to the Americans — this if he wants to enjoy in the future, too, their active involvement, including the additional aid entailed.

There are those who say that the U.S. economic plan has a political basis relating to the ongoing negotiations on the establishment of a national unity government. But it is not clear who is using the plan's existence to pressure whom, and the possibilities are numerous.

85,000 Unemployed; Recession in Building Noted

TA210802 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Harley Braidman report — recorded]

[Text] Eighty-five thousand people were jobless in the April-June period of the year, that is before the government placed a 3-month freeze on contracts to stem the injection of money into the economy. This last step will undoubtedly boost the unemployment figures. In fact, on Sunday, the director of the Employment Service, Barukh Haklay, warned that the freeze on contracts could double the unemployment rate. At the end of last year only 58,000 people were jobless.

However, it should be remembered that the jobless figure includes people who are unemployable, and that as far as unemployment is concerned, there are three sets of figures. The other two are the number of unemployment insurance beneficiaries which totals around 13,000, and the job seekers, about 38,000. Among women, the latest figures show the jobless to total 7.2 percent, while among men the percentage was 5.2 percent.

Another indication of the recession was the drop in building starts during the second quarter of the year. These fell by over 3,000, to 12,100, as compared with a year ago, and the number of finished houses also went down. The 1966 recession began in the building industry.

Treasury Budget, Fiscal Plans Reported

TA201621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Treasury has some plans to cut the state budget and change the taxation system, and now all that is needed is the go-ahead from the political echelons.

As for the changes in taxation, our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the intention is to raise indirect taxation — such as the value added tax — up to 20 percent. The sales tax will also be raised. On the other hand, a decrease in direct taxes is planned, including income taxes and national insurance dues.

Variant Oaths of Three Knesset Members Accepted

TA201632 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1520 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Jerusalem, 20 Aug (ITIM) — Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir today approved the pledges of allegiance of Knesset Members [MK's] Avraham Verdiger, Eli'ezer Waldman, and Meir Kahane, despite the fact that they added some words to the pledge required by law.

However, Mr Zamir stated in his written opinion sent to Minister Yosef Burg today, that the MK's were not allowed to add Torah verses, and the Knesset speaker should have made them pledge again according to the phrasing required by law.

Minister Yosef Burg, who acted as speaker at the first Knesset session, has accepted the written opinion of the attorney general and said that henceforth the precise wording of the pledge as required by law will be required and any addition will be considered redundant.

Husayn's Effect on Coalition Talks, Peace Viewed

TA171710 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Aug 84 p 25

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "'King David' and King Husayn"]

[Text] Once King Husayn flew over Jerusalem in an Israeli helicopter. On the trip from where his plane landed near the border in the 'Arava, to the meeting place near Tel Aviv, the Israeli hosts made a goodwill gesture and showed him Jerusalem from the air.

The Jordanian king was thrilled and he wrote about these feelings in a report he sent to the U.S. secretary of state about his meeting with the Israelis.

During that meeting he discussed regional affairs with the Israelis and views were exchanged about what was happening in the international arena, but he reported to the Americans about his great emotion as a Muslim when he flew over Jerusalem and about his regret that the places sacred to Islam were not in his possession, as they had been at the time of his grandfather, King 'Abdallah.

This week I remembered that report by Husayn when Alignment and Likud teams sat down in Jerusalem and argued among themselves about the formation according to which negotiations with King Husayn should be conducted in the future: Should they be conducted on the basis of the Camp David agreement, or without any preconditions?

Both sides in the King David Hotel talks apparently ignored the fact that the most important of all the problems in any negotiations with King Husayn has been and will continue to be: Jerusalem. On the matter of Jerusalem, even at Camp David it was impossible to reach an agreed-upon formulation, and those who signed the agreement were forced to satisfy themselves with exchanges of letters in which each one stated that he adhered to his position.

The almost public argument between the Alignment and the Likud about the basis on which the negotiations with Husayn are to be conducted is creating the misleading impression that it is because of a dispute in Israel that a peace arrangement with Jordan is being held up, while in fact the difficulty involved in the final arrangement lies in that issue that unites both the Alignment and the Likud: that of Jerusalem. This issue is at the top of the list in the dispute with Husayn and is what is stopping him from signing a peace treaty with Israel. That report to Washington about his flight over Jerusalem in an Israeli helicopter bears witness to the depth of Husayn's feelings on this issue of Jerusalem.

In fact, Husayn has no logical reason to oppose negotiations on the basis of Camp David. On the contrary, that agreement, which was signed 4 years after the Rabat conference took away from him the right to represent the Palestinian interests, gave Jordan a recognized status in deliberations about autonomy in Judaea and Samaria.

As-Sadat was not enthusiastic about any recognition whatsoever of Jordan as a party to the negotiations over the future status of Judaea and Samaria. Nor did he grant Husayn's telephone request to go to Camp David and join the talks. He feared that Husayn might make the negotiations more complicated and interfere, indirectly, with his gaining his desire: the Israeli evacuation of the Sinai. It was the Israeli representatives who saw to it that Jordan was included in the agreement, and mentioned him 14 times in the Camp David text. It was the representatives of Israel who guaranteed Jordan some sort of status in the future deliberations on autonomy. But since the Jordanian ruler was hurt by As-Sadat's insulting attitude and the way the Carter administration abandoned him, for all these years he has refused to grasp the wing of the Camp David agreement, although that agreement took the sting out of the Rabat resolutions. Husayn remained obstinate and was not prepared to accept the Camp David agreement even in an "improved form." He refused to accept the following proposals:

— Carter's promises, in the fall of 1978, that were given to him by Harold Saunders, in the form of 10 replies to 10 questions.

— The Reagan plan, which he debated with an official of the U.S. State Department, Nicolas Veliotes, before it was published on 1 September 1982.

Husayn had other inhibitions regarding agreement to Camp David, the most important of which were: Jordan's essential need not to lose the large income in aid he got from the oil countries for being a confrontation country. Because of this consideration, he opted to accept the Rabat conference verdict and require 'Arafat's permission to negotiate over the Reagan plan, instead of relying on the Camp David agreement, in which Egypt in fact cancelled the validity of the Rabat conference resolution. The Rabat conference took away from Husayn any status in Judaea and Samaria, and the sole right to speak for the Palestinians was given to the PLO alone. In his talks with Israel, As-Sadat tried to get the PLO incorporated into future deliberations as a partner. Israel opposed this vigorously until Egypt, at Camp David, agreed to guarantee Jordan a special status in the autonomy talks, without that right being given to the PLO.

As a result of this, when Husayn destroys the Camp David basis for the talks with Israel, he is pulling out from under his own feet the Egyptian agreement to Jordan's status that was given at Camp David. Without realizing it, he is returning himself to the Rabat formulation. It is not clear why Husayn needs this, and even less clear why Israel needs this. By his giving up the Camp David basis, Husayn is losing the right to speak for the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria, the right approved by Egypt, Israel, and the United States, at Camp David.

Isma'il Fahmi, who resigned from the post of foreign minister in Egypt as a protest against As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, boasts in his recollections about the initiative he took 2 weeks before the Rabat conference, when, in Moscow, he reached a general agreement with Andrey Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, that the PLO would be the sole representative of the Palestinians.

There was no mishap, then, at Rabat. It was not for lack of alternative that As-Sadat took away from Husayn the right to represent the Palestinains. This was a planned political line. And, had it not been for Israel, which over the years had held talks with Husayn, nobody in the Arab world would have discussed the issues of Judaea and Samaria with him.

The paradox is that when Husayn says he is ready to conduct negotiations with Israel that are not on the basis of the Camp David agreement, he is in fact saying that Israel must conduct talks with the PLO through him.

It is very doubtful whether Husayn really does want such negotiations, even with 'Arafat proposing to him a confederation between the utopian Palestinian state and the Kingdom of Jordan. Anyone who knows the Jordanian king's moves knows that this is not what he wants and it is superfluous to stress that it is not for this child that the Alignment is praying.

It is true that it is very fashionable in the Arab world to declare unifications in every morning newscast: This is how even King Hassan of Morocco and Mu'ammar al-Qhadhdhafi of Libya united on paper this week. Based on past experience, all such unifications end in a crisis. But the Jordanian-Palestinian confederal unification announced this week by 'Arafat's adviser, Hani al-Hasan, will not even reach the stage of being signed; it is very doubtful whether King Husayn and 'Arafat seriously discussed such a confederation between a Palestinian state that has not been born and a kingdom that fears it. What is more conceivable is that the Jordanian king and the PLO leader dealt with peculations that have been exposed in the financial aid to the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria.

In any event, people who have held heart-to-heart talks with Husayn in the past must not only listen to what Husayn says, but understand what he means, when he says "not on the basis of Camp David." Who and what are putting pressure on him when he says that?

Husayn is not showing his cards and he is not explaining why he is taking this illogical line of ignoring the Camp David agreement, which is to his benefit.

It may be that his secret lies in the message he sent through a foreign diplomat, that in return for "a little territory" he would be able to give a "little peace."

Since, in his talks with Israel over the first 10 years after the 6-day war, it was made plain to him that Israel would not be able to go beyond a territorial compromise, while he cannot agree to less than "all the territories," he wants again to try the formula of the "partial arrangement." [sentence as published]

In fact, Husayn has nothing to contribute to a "partial arrangement," because a "little peace" and even more than that already exists in the open bridges over the Jordan River. Furthermore, when Golda Meir raised this proposal for the first time in her talk with Husayn, and afterward, when Yig'al Allon drew up the "Jericho corridor" as a plan for a disengagement of forces, Husayn feared this would be able to perpetuate the Allon Plan map which he had rejected. Therefore, instead of this, he demanded an Israeli withdrawal all along the Jordan River. Such a withdrawal would have cancelled out Yig'al Allon's plan for a territorial compromise. And so it was rejected by Israel.

It is not inconceivable that Husayn is now ready to revise his opposition to the "Jericho Plan," but it seems that this is not because he has become convinced that this is the best way to achieve a peace arrangement between Israel and Jordan, but because he assumes that this is the best way to foil a national unity government in Israel.

It may be that 'Arafat was even prepared to give Husayn permission to accept some sort of territory from Israel in Judaea and Samaria, on condition that Husayn would not, in return, guarantee a peace treaty with Israel. 'Arafat knows that the Likud cannot agree to any concession whatsoever in Judaea and Samaria, and so in order to block the Likud from joining a unity government, he is prepared for an immediate test even on a tiny area of Judaea and Samaria.

Perhaps, in fact, this is what Husayn's words about a "little peace" in return for a "little territory" mean, so that this should be a "little coalition." The question that will, then, face the King David Hotel talks, is whether it is desirable to give the key to the emergency program for the recovery of the Israeli economy to Husayn. Is it worth taking the risk that any hint by Husayn of a willingness for a partial arrangement could prevent the establishment of a national unity government in Israel, which is an axiom for any recovery program?

Even if the Alignment is not saying this specifically, the fact of presenting Israel as a peace lover can help Israel win international support and overcome its economic difficulties.

On the other hand, even if the Likud is not saying so specifically, an Israel that is economically weak would not be able to succeed in any negotiations with the Arab countries, which would prefer to wait for its collapse. These are not two poles that cannot be bridged, but two sides of the same coin. This is what, in fact, must be overcome by the two negotiating teams. However, in the heat of the argument, they have apparently forgotten that a national unity government is not called upon to decide on the nature of the future map of Israel, nor even the conditions for negotiations with Husayn. What is essential for a unity government lies in the economic crisis, and the fire of the inflation cannot be extinguished by spilling the Camp David agreement. The ground is burning under our feet; every day that passes without the steps required by reality being taken worsens the situation and endangers the Israeli economy.

Even if there were a practical possibility of a peace treaty with Jordan, it is doubtful whether it would be worth jeopardizing the plan for the recovery of the Israeli economy, all the more so as it seems apparent that the possibility is restricted to talks alone and it is not worth betting on this trailing end of Husayn's coat. A weakened Israel is also a source of danger to Husayn, who has to date enjoyed its deterrent power against all those plotting against him at home and abroad.

Indeed, we have an interest in continuing to encourage Husayn toward a dialogue with Israel. There are also grounds for a common interest, despite the differences in opinions about Judaea and Samaria, but in order to emphasize the common interest it would be desirable to avoid walking through a minefield of Judaea and Samaria. It would be better to begin at the other end of the common field: King Husayn, for instance, could play a very important role in an arrangement in Lebanon. The king has already played a similar role in 1976, when, through his mediation, a sort of "red line" for the Syrian Army's deployment in Lebanon was agreed upon.

Syria may prefer Arab-Jordanian mediation to U.S. mediation in an arrangement in Lebanon. Such an arrangement should be founded on not harming Syrian and Israeli security interests in Lebanon. Such mediation could improve Husayn's status in the area, more than any pointless negotiations about a partial arrangement even without the Camp David basis.

A proposal of this sort cannot act as an issue for clarification by the negotiating teams formulating the guidelines for a unity government. There they are still continuing to argue over points of dispute and they are not looking for the practical points that will make it possible for the sides to concentrate on the one great issue: a solution to the crisis.

King Husayn cannot, even if he wanted to, solve Israel's economic problems. Therefore, the negotiations with him do not have first priority. There is no need to cut off the dialogue with him. On the contrary, it is possible and desirable to discuss practical issues with him that could be of benefit to both Israel and Jordan. But the order of priorities must be recognized, and the first priority is the economic goal.

Husayn Mideast Plan Evokes Further Comment

Plan Not New, Not Husayn's

TA201056 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Aug 84 p 8

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "Five Hundred Hours of Talk"]

[Text] Knesset Member Yitzhaq Rabin calculated and found that representatives of Israel have held 500 (!) hours of direct talks with King Husayn.

This calculation, which has been placed on the negotiating table between the Alignment and Likud teams, proves that it is indeed possible to conduct a protracted dialogue with the king of Jordan, but, likewise, one can claim that even 500 hours of talks have not led to an agreement between Israel and Jordan.

Both of these claims are correct, but it would be more correct to conclude that even after 500 hours of talk King Husayn is still capable of enveloping his intentions in a vapor of words.

Take, for example, the report U.S. Senator Arlen Specter from Pennsylvania gave Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at the end of last week about his talks with King Husayn.

The senator, who is Jewish, took the Jordanian king's words at face value: When Husayn said no, that he was pessimistic about the chances of an agreement in the area, he thought that this was a revelation and reported this to the prime minister in Jerusalem, and even to the media. However, the senator did not know, and nobody in Jerusalem mentioned it, that this is Husayn's normal formulation: in every talk with every U.S. visitor, he expresses pessimism about the chances of an agreement.

This habit of Husayn's does not express his true feelings, but it is convenient for him to state it and there is no need to get worked up about it.

The same applies to the "Husayn plan" for convening a peace conference in the Middle East, with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

That plan was not born in Amman. It was formulated in Moscow. When Husayn went to Moscow as head of a pan-Arab delegation in 1983, Yuriy Andropov, who was then the Soviet ruler, warned him against accepting the Reagan plan because of its being American, and countered it with a proposal for an Arab-Israeli peace conference with the participation of the superpowers. Husayn even told his hosts in Washington of this, and he went there afterward for a meeting with President Reagan. He preferred the Soviet version to the U.S. one, since Andropov did not conceal his threats; that is, what the Jordanian king could expect if he were to accept the U.S. plan.

The Arab-Soviet coalition took care to perpetuate the Soviet plan in a resolution by the UN General Assembly. Following the resolution, the UN secretary general conducted a poll among UN members about whether they were prepared to attend such a conference.

There is nothing new in Husayn's plan. He always repeats this record and thereby purchases for himself the PLO's saboteurs' calm, since this is the version acceptable to Yasir 'Arafat.

Therefore it is so strange to listen to a fiery confrontation among Knesset members over Husayn's "new proposal," since this is not his proposal and it is not new.

Five hundred hours of talk should have taught those conducting the coalition negotiations and the leaders of the parties that are candidates for a national unity government to distinguish between what Husayn says for the sake of the "unity of the Arab ranks" and what he really thinks.

"Unity of the Arab ranks," which is for the moment providing him with considerable income from the oil countries, requires that he support the Soviet plan, which guarantees the Soviet Union's participation in any deliberation and any agreement in the Middle East.

Mubarak's adviser can permit himself to express his opinion that such a conference with the superpowers' participation does not appear to be possible. He can say this, because Anwar As-Sadat, on the eve of his trip to Jerusalem, considered an international conference and discarded because it appeared to be ineffective.

However, it is more convenient for Husayn to repeat the scratched record of an international peace conference even if he does not believe in it. This is because it contains an expression of Arab solidarity, and, unintentionally, it could also heighten differences of opinion in Israel.

Husayn knew very well that in this way, that of an international conference, no agreement with Israel will be achieved. Therefore he is not taking this plan seriously. He can only wonder at the emotion that grips the media and activists in Israel every time he is forced to pay "lip service" to the Soviet-Arab formulation about the international conference.

UN Resolutions Distorted

JN191906 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1335 GMT 19 Aug 84

["Observation" by 'Ezra Shirazi]

[Text] Dear listeners, as Yasir 'Arafat continues to launch confederation balloons, King Husayn launches balloons about an international conference every now and then for some reason or other. Yesterday King Husayn played the tune of an international conference on peace in the Middle East in an interview with a U.S. television network. This tune is not new; it has become a discordant and repeated tune.

What attracts our attention is his statement that Resolution 242 stipulates a simple formula: complete withdrawal in return for comprehensive peace. With this simple formula, King Husayn simply forged and distorted one of the basic articles of the resolution adopted by the Security Council in November 1967.

UN Resolution No 242 stipulates in its first article, in the genuine version in the English language, that the Israeli forces must withdraw from territories occupied in the June war as one of the principles that must be implemented to achieve a comprehensive, just, and permanent peace. We must study the word "territories," which appeared without a definite article in the first article. This was no accident. The reason is clear. In other words, the article calls for a withdrawal from territories and not from all territories. This is what the genuine version says.

We cannot say that King Husayn's distrorting of the text of the resolution is the result of his lack of mastery of the English language. The Jordanian king, as is known, is a master of English, and it may be that he knows more English than many Arab rulers. It is not a matter of language, nor it is related to the grammar of the language. King Husayn's interpretation of Resolution 242 as if it calls only for a very simple equation — complete withdrawal in return for comprehensive peace — not only is not supported by the original from of the resolution itself, but also ignores the facts pertaining to the background of the resolution. The most significant fact that completely refutes the aforementioned interpretation is that the Arab states made various intensive attempts before the resolution was issued to add the definite article to the word "territories," as mentioned in the aforementioned article. However, the Arab states failed. A witness to this fact was Lord Caradon, who was Britain's permanent UN representative at that time and who played a central and effective role in formulating this resolution and in the contacts and negotiations that took place to issue and approve this resolution unanimously in the UN Security Council.

If King Husayn deliberately and simply altered Resolution 242 in the television interview, he also called for amending the resolution. By doing this, King Husayn called for undermining the pillars of the cornerstone or the major base of all the efforts that have been exerted since 1967 to achieve peace in the region.

At any rate, the Israeli Government's stand toward an international conference, UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 383, and the future of the West Bank as embodied in the Camp David accords are well known, and we need not repeat the details of these stands here. However, King Husayn's attempt to alter the principles of the two famous resolutions and to undermine the basic pillars of the peace efforts will not give seriousness and credibility to his frequent confirmation that he is an advocate of peace. In fact, this attempt will strengthen the belief that King Husayn continues to adopt the policy of fence straddling, playing two tunes at the same time and maneuvering with the situation in the Arab arena in particular and the international arena in general.

Further Details on Al-Awwali Bridge Closure

TA190807 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Lebanese Government officials say that the IDF's announcement of the closing of the Batir Ash-Shuf bridge is a punitive measure taken in retaliation for the closing of Israel's representation in Beirut. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht notes, however, that the closing of the bridge over the Al-Awwali River is intended to complete a series of security arrangements which will make possible tighter supervision over cars and merchandise southward.

[Begin recording] The long lines and the crowds which are a common sight at the Batir ash-Shuf bridge in recent months led the terrorist organizations to try and take advantage of this situation in order to bring sabotage materials into southern Lebanon.

There was a report about 2 months ago that a car, laden with tens of kilograms of explosives, was discovered in the Jazzin area. It turned out that the car was driven south across the Batir ash-Shuf bridge.

The crowded conditions and the tiring process are naturally a cause for increasing discontent among southern Lebanese residents. This discontent may ultimately turn into a security problem if the Lebanese citizen who is furious over the delays lets off steam by helping terrorist squads.

The Al-Awwali bridge north of Sidon has been closed for many months for reasons having nothing to do with Israel. The terminal there, in which more than $1 million was invested, is entirely deserted. There is no sign on the horizon that the Beirut-Sidon road will reopen for traffic soon.

All this has left the IDF no choice but to prepare thoroughly for a more efficient operation of the Batir ash-Shuf bridge from both the security and the civilian points of view. Making the operation more efficient naturally involves a considerable amount of money, and here one cannot avoid a comparison to the story of the white elephant north of Sidon. When the electrical contractor completed the last connections in the modern Sidon terminal it had already become clear that the various militia roadblocks along the coastal road meant that the huge investment had gone down the drain. It is claimed in Israel indeed that from Israel's viewpoint the bridge is open, but in reality the modern terminal is deserted.

Work on the Batir ash-Shuf bridge went into high gear this week, and in the background one can already hear the sound of explosions in the Ash-Shuf mountains, where Walid Junblatt is preventing the Lebanese Army from entering Druze territory. Fighting between Druze and Christians in the Ash-Shuf mountains means cutting off the road to this bridge, which is located east of Jazzin. However, it should immediately be said that the comparison drawn here is meaningless because the effort invested in Batir ash-Shuf is mainly military, as I have just explained. As long as IDF soldiers continue to be present in southern Lebanon, no security arrangements can be too expensive.

Reportage Continues

TA200439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Al-Awwali Batir ash-Shuf bridge, located east of Jazzin, was closed for 3 days this morning. The bridge is being closed to implement security measures which will enable tighter control over passage of cars and goods to southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht notes that this move actually cuts off southern Lebanon from the northern part of the country. The crossing north of Sidon has been closed for the last 8 months; it is sealed by barriers set up by various militia along the coastal road. A bypass road will be paved in Batir ash-Shuf, traffic of private cars will be decreased, and civilians will cross by public transportation. The new arrangements will reduce the congestion in the area and will allow the IDF to establish tighter security controls over those travelling south.

Wisdom of Closure Questioned

TA210823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 21 Aug 84

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *DAVAR* writes that the document currently agreed upon by the Likud and the Alignment states that the IDF will leave Lebanon within a short and definite period of time. If the present government agrees to this, why is it turning the Al-Awwali deployment border into the equivalent of one of the Jordan bridges? Imposing further traffic restrictions and making the life of the southern Lebanese population more difficult does not help much; it may even be harmful as it gives rise to bitterness and hostility among the hundreds of thousands of Shi'ites who have become hostile toward Israel over the past year, thus replacing and playing the role of the Palestinians in this region.

The only way to truly effect the IDF's withdrawal within a short and definite period of time is to announce our readiness for a rapid exit, while conducting intensive political negotiations with all the elements involved through every possible channel, and to return to the Good Fence arrangements which might not have been ideal but were much better than the present situation.

Lubrani on IDF, Army of Southern Lebanon

TA181301 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Interview with Uri Lubrani, coordinator of activities in Lebanon, by Alan Ben-'Ami; time and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Ben-'Ami] Three soldiers wounded in Jazzin this week; an attack in An-Nabatiyah, Sidon, Tyre; and the theory that the Shi'ite community at grassroots level is now getting more involved, is becoming increasingly hostile, actively hostile, and may perhaps begin hostile activities against Israel, carry out some sort of infiltration or attacks across the border. Do you see this as the scenario for the months ahead?

[Lubrani] Not necessarily. There are ups and downs in this, and I don't necessarily see, foresee any dramatic change in the situation. I have no doubt that those elements whose mentors and whose masters have traditionally been pushing for attacks against Israeli troops, on the one hand, and Israel, on the other, will continue to do so. There are other elements which are interested in a more normal relationship and security situation in the south and it's a matter of time to see which will prevail. I wouldn't be too cognizant of what is happening last week and the week before. We have had bad weeks and we have had better weeks. You may well be right that this is a trend. I hope it isn't and in Lebanon, one doesn't prophesy. We have to cross bridges as we come to them.

[Ben-'Ami] You were in south Lebanon this week. You met with the south Lebanese Army commander, [SLA] General Lahd. How would you assess the stage of the SLA in its capability of taking over from Israeli Army forces in south Lebanon?

[Lubrani] I think progress is taking place, in certain areas quite dramatic progress. There are many problems and the SLA is not devoid of a lot of problematics, but I think that the proof of the pudding is in the eating and the fact that today in areas in Lebanon one finds the SLA operating and not the IDF is an indication in itself that there is progress being made.

[Ben-'Ami] I can put it bluntly, though. People in the field say that Israel and the SLA are not going to win the hearts and minds of the Shi'ite community in south Lebanon, that the SLA is going to face in the future operations within a hostile community. Perhaps it may have been better if Israel had put its efforts towards getting coordination, cooperation with the Al-'Amal organization, and dealt less...[changes thought], tried to build up the SLA in a different way.

[Lubrani] Well, it takes two to tango and we have always thought that very fruitful results could emerge out of an understanding with the Al-'Amal movement. But, to this very day, we haven't made much headway in this, although I'm sure that the leaders of the Al-'Amal movement know that we are open to any kind of approach on matters concerning the security of the south. But, as I say, there are leaders and not a leader, it seems, and therefore, and if there is a leader, he is afraid to have contacts with us, because the other leaders will be at him, to use this as an excuse to undermine his position on completely other matters. So, this is, there is a problematics about this.

[Ben-'Ami] What about the other problem, the problem of the SLA itself operating within a hostile environment, in addition to trying to implement some sort of security system to help safeguard northern Israel?

[Lubrani] Well, the only answer to this one is that it is Lebanese who would be operating within their own territory, and that's the purpose of the exercise. We believe Lebanon should be to the Lebanese, and if there is a Lebanese force, with a Lebanese at its head, who has been leading Lebanese, be they Christian, Druze or Shi'ites, most of his career, in charge of keeping law and order, he will know how to handle his way within a Lebanese environment. This has been happening so far, and I can only hope that this will continue to happen.

[Ben-'Ami] There seems to be, to a certain extent, a lot of atmosphere of hope around the SLA, hope that it will maintain its level of performance, hope that it won't break up once the IDF begins to pull back from south Lebanon, hope indeed that the SLA will be able to carry out anti-terrorist activity and carry it out well. Are we perhaps putting too much hope on the SLA? Are there no alternatives? Wouldn't it be better perhaps to come up with a different deployment perhaps of Israeli troops in south Lebanon?

[Lubrani] I belong to those who believe that the solution to the problems in south Lebanon are not entirely within the realm of SLA. But, in the same way, I don't believe that at this juncture there is any other alternative, except fostering the strength of SLA, hoping that other additives to a package security arrangement in the south will materialize in the future, hopefully in the near future. I believe that SLA could and should be a very important element in security arrangements in the south, but not the only one, and there are quite a number of other alternatives open. I think that in time they will crystallize into something tangible with which we could negotiate, or at least create a fruitful relationship.

[Ben-'Ami] Could you be more specific with regard to the other possibilities, additional factors?

[Lubrani] Well, local Shi'ite authorities; there are areas in which a certain local leadership is prepared to join hands in order to keep law and order in their own areas. They are fed up with having lawlessness amongst them. There are United Nations elements, there are all sorts of elements which...[changes thought] everything will have to come into place in due course, but this needs time.

Suppression of South Lebanese Population Denied

TA191534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Jerusalem has denied the accusations by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami that Israel is suppressing the population of southern Lebanon and is treating it in an inhuman way. A senior official in Jerusalem has told foreign correspondents that the Karami's government itself is guilty of causing troubles to the inhabitants of southern Lebanon.

An AFP correspondent reports from Beirut that the government is concerned about the new restrictions imposed by Israel on the crossings between southern Lebanon and other parts of the country. This mainly concerns the closure of one of the crossings over the Al-Awwali River to automobile traffic for a 3-day period.

Media Will Not Be Barred From Lebanon

TA190616 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 19 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Defence Minister Moshe Arens has no intention of barring Israeli journalists from Lebanon, the minister's media adviser Nahman Shay stated last night. Arens also did not imply such intentions in his address on Thursday at the National Defence College graduation ceremony, Shay said.

UNRWA Asks for IDF Aid in Southern Lebanon

TA181959 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1950 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 18 Aug (ITIM) — UNRWA recently appealed to the IDF liaison units in Lebanon to help it overcome the problems confronting the organization's members involved in their disputes with local inhabitants. This refers mainly to refugee camps in the Tyre region dealt with by members of the organization. The ITIM correspondent in the north, Shlomo Hadad, reports that recently a very severe dispute was discovered between a road contractor living in the region and UNRWA staff. This contractor threatened the organization members after failing to win a bid to lay asphalt along the roads in the refugee camps in the Tyre region.

The organization members, who were very much afraid of what the man would do, appealed to the Israeli liaison unit, which summoned the contractor for a talk and prevented a sharp development between the sides.

People in the IDF are noting with satisfaction the appeals by members of UNRWA, which presage a new era in relations between the two bodies, and perhaps an official recognition that the IDF is the only force controlling southern Lebanon. Until recently UNRWA personnel ignored the existence of the IDF and tried to solve their problems by themselves, even though in most cases they did not succeed.

Civilian Aid to South Lebanon Reported

TA201815 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1725 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 20 Aug (ITIM) — The IDF's Civilian Administration in southern Lebanon has recently stepped up aid to inhabitants there. Its commanders, who are IDF officers, have been engaged in an extensive series of activities in a bid to increase Israeli-Lebanese ties in all areas. The Civilian Administration officers have been promoting educational and community projects, encouraging business, and organizing reciprocal visits between the inhabitants of the two countries.

ITIM's correspondent in the north Shlomo Hadad has been told that 10 southern Lebanese villages have been connected to the Israeli water system in the past 12 months. Israeli exports to Lebanon totals $3 million a month and there has also been a substantial increase in the number of Lebanese employees crossing the border to work in Israel, as well as in the number of those receiving medical treatment at the Good Fence [aid station on the border] or the state hospital in Zefat.

It has also been reported that more than 200 ships have unloaded their cargoes at the ports of Tyre and Sidon, and that the merchandise was brought from Beirut and countries all over the world. The Civilian Administration is doing everything possible to encourage trade in southern Lebanon so that the region will enjoy the economic independence, prosperity and growth that it had prior to the entry of the terrorists.

Lebanon's Eastern Sector Generally Quiet

TA190752 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Report by military correspondent Doron Rosenblum following a visit to Lebanon's eastern sector — recorded]

[Excerpt] Let us first say that Lebanon's eastern sector is relatively quiet. There are fewer terrorist attacks there than elsewhere in Lebanon, and the contact line with the Syrians is also usually quiet. However, there are still exceptions: There are occasional firing incidents with the Syrians in the eastern part of the sector. These incidents involve Syrian small arms and machine gun fire aimed at IDF positions there. When this happens, the IDF position involved returns a few volleys of fire and this is how the incident normally ends. However, it did happen that Israeli tanks had to intervene to end one incident.

What is the reason for these incidents? The reason is not clear; what is clear, however, is that the firing is almost always by regular Syrian forces stationed in the area. The Syrians attach a great deal of importance to this area located about 30 km from the heart of Damascus. As a result, they deploy elite Syrian Army infantry units opposite the IDF. The threshold of Syrian sensitivity in this area is very low and they may not be correctly interpreting routine IDF activity there, activity such as improving positions, maintaining posts, routine patrols, and other movements.

IDF officers believe that the Syrian firing is not part of a deliberate policy. The Syrian Army opposite the IDF lines is continuing to fortify itself. From the size of the Syrian force there, we are now talking of three full divisions and other groups within the Syrian Army, which taken together number two additional divisions.

As for terrorist activity in the eastern sector, the Syrians continue to coordinate among the terrorist forces stationed in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' and which number about 2,500. Syrian supervision of their activity is very tight, and IDF officers in this sector say this supervision has not become more lax in recent months. There is nevertheless penetration through the Syrian lines over to the IDF-controlled area for terrorist purposes. It may be said that in general there are fewer terrorist acts in this sector than in the western or central sectors. The terrain in this area makes it more difficult to carry out terrorist acts, and the size of the hostile population is smaller. When there is talk of a bad month here, the reference is to 10 incidents.

Who carries out the terrorist acts in the eastern sector? There is no similarity in this either between this sector and western Lebanon, where most of those responsible come from among the local residents.

Nevertheless, in the eastern sector as well, the trend in recent months is to transfer certain areas and intersections over to the supervision of the army of southern Lebanon.

Gaza Delegation Meets Egypt's 'Abd al-Majid

TA191743 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] The Egyptian foreign minister, 'Abd al-Majid, met today with a delegation from the Gaza Strip. This was their first visit to Egypt in 7 years. The delegation was led by the head of the Gaza lawyers' syndicate.

More Palestinians Returning to West Bank

TA171843 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Aug 84 p 30

[Shefi Gabay report: "Return to the Territories"]

[Text] Compared to the summer of 1982, the last few months have seen an increase of between 30 to 40 percent in the number of people crossing the Jordan bridges from Jordan. Most of those crossing are Judaea and Samaria inhabitants who have received temporary exit permits to work in the Persian Gulf oil states. The heavy traffic crossing the two bridges — Adam and Al‘enby — recently raised the idea in the Civilian Administration of rebuilding another bridge over the Jordan to help those who want to pass, but it is not clear whether the Jordanian Authorities will cooperate in such a project.

Shmu‘el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, explains the increase in the number of people entering by noting the comparative calm prevailing in Judaea and Samaria, and in the worsening economic situation and high cost of living in the Persian Gulf oil states.

Following the worldwide oil crisis, the Arab states have decreased the number of foreign workers — especially the Palestinians — who are a source of agitation. They prefer to employ only first-rate experts in essential fields, such as education, agricultural engineering, and oil production. Jordan, which is also facing serious financial difficulties and growing unemployment recently decided to dismiss foreign workers or not to renew their work permits, and instead hire unemployed Jordanians.

People in the Civilian Administration believe that some of the 2,500 people who return daily to the territories will remain in their villages and cities in the West Bank, and it is possible that quite a few of them returned as a result of the dismissal of foreign workers in the Gulf states and Jordan. Those returning indeed try to hide this fact but quite a few of them claim that this time they have come to stay "because we have not found a better place than our homeland."

For quite some time Jordan has been demanding that the Arab countries not employ Palestinians who are residents of Judaea and Samaria. Jordan claims that this mass emigration only strengthens Israel's hold in the territories and encourages it to "rob" more land for the establishment of more settlements in the framework of the "creeping annexation" plan. The PLO supported Jordan's demand on this issue. The problem of the mass exodus for employment purposes has been a central topic of a series of dialogues which have been held the last few months between PLO leader Yasir ‘Arafat and King Husayn. About 2 months ago Jordan and the PLO publicly appealed to the many thousands of Palestinian workers still holding documents and Israeli permits to return quickly to the territories and to "hang on to their homes and lands with tooth and nail because the West Bank faces the danger of robbery."

To date it is not clear how many Palestinians accepted this call out of nationalistic sentiments. It is also not clear how many of them intend to remain in the West Bank. This question will be answered in October, when the summer visits come to an end.

As said, people in the Civilian Administration do not rule out the possibility that some of those who returned do not intend to leave again, mainly due to the economic situation in the Gulf states. Those who remain will probably make much money in the "fat years" and it is believed that they will be quickly absorbed in work and will take part in the economic affluence enjoyed by the inhabitants of the territories.

A top economics officer in the Civilian Administration says that the population of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip still enjoys full employment despite the considerable increase in manpower. The more wealthy among them — and their number increases every year — even maintain business relationships with Jews, including the settlers. For example, gas stations have been built in the area with joint financing. According to him, the affluence of the population in the territories finds its expression not only in terms of full employment, but also in the improvement of services given, which are nearly on a par with the Israeli level.

The Civilian Administration is at present directing much of its budget to developing the electricity services and establishing a regular water network. These networks now reach even the most remote villages.

The telephone infrastructure, operated by dated manually operated switchboards, is currently undergoing a revolution. The entire Nabulus region has been linked to an automatic switchboard, and another similar switchboard is being planned for the Qalqilyah-Tulkarm region.

These improvements also hold for the refugee camps, the rehabilitation of which are of utmost concern to the Civilian Administration, even though there are international elements who help the Arab countries to sabotage the progress of the rehabilitation plan in order to perpetuate the refugee problem.

Education in the territories is also advancing, and in the last few years a wide network of schools was established which overtook the continuing population increase in the area.

The Civilian Administration also assists those colleges where the students concentrate on their studies rather than on street demonstrations and incitement. For example, the Civilain Administration greatly assisted the new college which was established in the town of Abu Dis which is located on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. Recently, the Civilian Administration even granted it a 4th year so that its students would be able to receive a bachelor's degree.

The coordinatior of activities in the territories fears a decrease in the budget allocated for the welfare of the inhabitants. He said: "We received hints that the cuts to be implemented in Israel will also include the territories, but we are already doing everything possible to prevent drastic cuts."

It is possible that the danger of unemployment will hover over many thousands of workers from the territories. Economic experts in the administration are already checking this subject.

People in the administration say that "if there is unemployment, work will have to be created because if thousands walk around unemployed this could turn into a cause for disturbances."

At present there are about 100,000 workers — officially and unofficially — in various factories in Israel. It is possible that those who came from the Persian Gulf states will join them.

However, those who were able to save money and who want to establish their own factories in the territories will receive all the possible aid from Israel.

Hebron Settlers Find More Jewish Quarter Sites

TA201243 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 20 Aug 84 p 3

[Pinhas 'Inbari report]

[Text] Inhabitants of Qiryat Arba' are still locating plots in Hebron that belonged to the inhabitants of the oid Jewish Quarter, and last week a large plot of 5 dunams in the south of the town, next to the road leading to Yattah, was located. The total of all the plots located so far amounts to 30 dunams, and the plan is to establish settlements on them modeled on the settlement in Khirbat ar-Rumaythah. These plots are scattered over various places in Hebron.

Our correspondent has also learned that last week a settlement was going to be set up on a plot near Khirbat ar-Rumythah, a plot now planted with olive trees located near the trailers. The plan was also to populate a nearby plot and to reinforce the settlement already in existence; however, for reasons that are not clear, the plan did not go into operation. As far as can be seen, political elements opposed it because of the matter's sensitivity in the negotiations with the Alignment over a national unity government.

It has also been learned that recently, in view of the concern about the changes in rule, there have been Gush Emunim consultations about returning to the partisan method of settling, without coordination with and approval by elements in the government. However, senior Gush Emunim sources were firmly opposed to a renewal of the old policy. They say there is supreme importance in the fact that settlement should be accomplished with the approval of the government and without provoking public opinion in Israel. In their view, the goal is to win the opposition's agreement to the settlement project implemented under Likud rule, and not to return to a confrontation with the public at large in Israel.

Progressive List MK's Visit Nabulus University

TA181758 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1737 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Tel Aviv, 18 Aug (ITIM) — Knesset Members [MK's] Matityahu Peled and Muhammad Mi'ari from the Progressive List for Peace visited the An-Najah University in Nabulus today, which has been closed for the past 4 months by the military government.

They met with Dr Sharif Kan'ani, the president of the university; the head of the student council, 'Adnan (Damiri); and a delegation of lecturers and students from the university. The two MK's said they thought the closure was severly harming the university's ability to function academically and, in particular, accept new students.

In view of the fact that the university had been closed last year for almost a whole semester, Major General (Reserves) Matityahu Peled said the university had, *inter alia*, been closed on the allegation that models of weapons had been shown at an exhibition there, but, in fact, what were shown were toys that could be bought at any store and it was clear that this was nothing but a pretext. The MK's intend to raise the matter in a question for the agenda in the Knesset today [as published] and to protest against the closure of the university. Dr Matityahu Peled, who is also a lecturer at Tel Aviv University, called upon the universities in Israel to protest against this grave blow to academic freedom.

Burg Urges Flag Be Returned to Temple Mount

TA210944 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Aug 84 p 3

[Jerusalem correspondent Nadav Shragay report]

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg believes that the Israeli flag should be returned to its place on the Temple Mount, above the police commander's office, from where it was taken about 3 weeks ago under pressure from the Waqf. Burg told this to the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent in reaction to a question put to him.

He said that if he had been asked beforehand whether after 17 years during which the Israeli flag was not raised above the police commander's office it should be raised, he would have wavered. According to him, however, the whole thing has been blown out of proportion.

Burg said: "Three weeks ago, after I heard that the flag had been removed, I said that in my opinion it should be returned, and this is also what I think today. I am surprised to hear from you that the flag has not been returned yet and I will look into this issue tomorrow morning."

Druze Concerned About Lebanese Brethren

TA190816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0720 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] The Druze Followup Committee is asking IDF authorities in Lebanon to facilitate contacts between the Druze residents of southern Lebanon and their brethren in the Ash-Shuf mountains. In a talk with Brigadier General Shlomo Ilia, the commander of the IDF liaison unit in southern Lebanon, the Israeli Druze community representaives claimed that their brethren's situation has worsened as a result of the new restrictions. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar spoke with Muhammad Ramal, the spokesman for the Druze Followup Committee:

[Begin recording] [Ramal] The meeting was good. We told Ilia about the problems in contacts between our brethren in Rashayya and Hasbayya, and the Ash-Shuf mountains, in view of the difficulties in crossing the Batir ash-Shuf bridge in the Jazzin area. This makes life difficult for them, politically, and socially, as well as economically. We asked that everything be done to make things easier for our brethren there. The initiative is ours, as part of the activity by the Druze Followup Committee.

[Dar] What was the answer?

[Ramal] We left the meeting encouraged and we hope for good results. [end recording]

Golan Druze Protest Social, Economic Boycott

TA201123 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Druze holders of Israeli identity cards on the Golan Heights have demanded that the government solve the problems of the Golan Druze. Yusuf Nasir ad-Din, chairman of the Zionist-Druze club at Majdal Shams, said today that supporters of Israel are under religious, social, and business embargo imposed by their fellow Druze. The solution, according to Shaykh (Zaki Zakhir), is for the authorities to improve the standard of living in the Golan Heights. The alternative, he says, will be an increase of Syrian nationalism within the community, which in turn will effect the rest of the Druze population in Israel. The comment by Golan Druze supporters of Israel came at a press conference in Tel Aviv this morning held by the Druze Zionist Association.

Golan Druze Clergy Refrain From Imposing Boycott

TA171443 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Yo'el Dar report — recorded, 17 August]

[Text] The clergymen who work under the inspiration of the devotees of Syria on the Golan Heights have refrained — and not coincidentally — from making an extremist decision involving the future of those who have accepted Israeli citizenship. Government circles dealing with the Druze population in this part of the country think the spiritual leaders have apparently fully taken the hint that the imposition of a public boycott on those who took part in the last Knesset election would bring in its wake a suitable reaction by the authorities. However, Salman Abu Salah, one of the first of the Golan Heights Druze to link his fate with that of the State of Israel, is not satisfied with the new decision. These are his reasons:

[Abu Salah] I do not call this a relaxation and the end of the affair. I say the affair has been put on ice. Activity has been frozen; they have taken no further action. A rally should take place here today similar to the one that decided to impose the boycott, in order to declare its cancellation.

[Dar] In reply to the question of what would happen if the pressure upon them continued, Abu Salah said:

[Abu Salah] I am not worked up about all this. I hope we will continue our fight, unless the clergymen under the leadership of Shaykh Amin Tarif tell us that our religion forbids holding citizenship. We will consider this and we will tell Shaykh Tarif we will relinquish it, becaue without religion, we will not be able to keep things.

[Dar] It should be noted that the latest ferment on the Golan Heights has also worsened relations between the spiritual leadership of the Druze in the Galilee and the Karmel and that of the Druze on the Golan Heights. The spiritual leader of the Druze in Israel, Shaykh Amin Tarif, is not pleased with his colleagues' political activity; he thinks clerics on the Golan Heights should refrain from any secular political activity which does not serve the objectives of the 13,000 Druze living under the shadow of the Hermon. However, the spiritual leader of the Golan Heights Druze, Shaykh Salman Tahir, thinks it is his duty to take severe disciplinary measures, including a religious and social boycott, against those who dared to accept Israeli citizenship and even took part in the Knesset election. The argument between the two spiritual leaders is only beginning and, at this stage, nobody knows how it will develop.

Muslims From Territories Leave for Hajj

TA191521 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1145 GMT 19 Aug 84

["Interior Ministry Spokesman's Announcement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 19 Aug (ITIM) — Some 2,500 Muslim Israeli citizens are leaving today for Saudi Arabia to take part in the pilgrimage to Mecca.

The Interior Ministry spokesman announced that in addition to the Muslim Israeli citizens, residents from the territories also regularly leave for Mecca to observe the Muslim precept of pilgrimage. The spokesman noted that the Israeli citizens' departure for Mecca is carried out in keeping with Israel's standing policy of enabling members of all faiths irrespective of country of origin or nationality to arrive in Israel for religious rituals.

This policy applies also to Israeli citizens who want to leave for neighboring countries to visit holy sites there.

Further Report

TA201947 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1905 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Jericho, 20 Aug (ITIM) — A large group of Israeli Muslims and Muslims from the territories crossed the Allenby Bridge this morning in observance of the prescribed hajj to Mecca.

ITIM reports that a drop has been marked this year in the number of pilgrims fulfilling the fifth pillar of Islam, namely the hajj to Mecca, because of the rise in travel and other expenses. Travel alone costs 300 Jordanian dinars per person.

Some 2,087 Arabs from the Galilee and the mixed towns in Israel will be going to Mecca this year, and approximately 5,000 from the territories will join them.

Most of the pilgrims are young people, this being explained by the tendency among youth to return to their religious roots and tradition. A ceremony was held for the pilgrims at the bridge, with the participation of the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs, Binyamin Gur-Arye, who noted that this is the 7th year that Muslims have made the hajj to Mecca, and that this has become a regular occurrence.

Security forces prevented 14 people from leaving for security reasons. The Jordanians have refused 250 people passage.

Settlements Council Appeals for Financial Aid

TA191917 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1910 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Hebron, 19 Aug (ITIM) — The Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza settlements council appealed to the Cabinet today with a request that funds for new settlements in the territories continue to flow, and that the settlements in financial trouble be helped in the initial stages of their existence. The council also called for expanded settlement activity in Judaea and Samaria.

Members of the council today met with settlement supporters, asking them to exert their influence toward obtaining funds for the new settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

West Bank Notables Against Linkup to Power Grid

TA171250 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 17 Aug 84 p 3

[Yehuda Litani report]

[Text] Former mayor of Nabulus Bassam ash-Shak'ah yesterday attacked in strong terms the connection of the western part of Nabulus to the Israeli electricity grid. The connection took place this week. Before this Nabulus and its vicinity were the only areas in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip which were not connected to the Israeli grid. Electricity in the area was supplied to the residents of the area through generators owned by the Nabulus municipality.

Bassam ash-Shak'ah said that the linkage to the Israeli grid harms the right of the municipality, which is the owner of the [electric] company in Nabulus. He added that there is no choice but to act against linking the city to the Israeli grid. Wahid Hamdallah, former mayor of 'Anabta — which received its electricity from Nabulus — also said that the decision is illegal.

Nabulus has been headed in the last few years by an Israeli officer, which is how the action of connecting the city to the Israeli grid became possible. It appears that in the next few days residents from the area of Nabulus will appeal to the High Court of Justice concerning this issue.

The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent notes that for the past 10 years the Israeli administration has been trying to connect Nabulus to the Israeli grid, but because of resistance of the local councils in the area it could not be done. Now that Ash-Shak'ah is no longer mayor it has become possible to connect West Nabulus to the Israeli electricity grid.

West Bank Village League Leaders Sentenced

TA201554 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 135 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Ramallah military court has sentenced Bishara Qimsiyah, the former head of the Bethlehem Area Village League, to a 2-year prison term. He was accused of attempting to carry out a number of attacks against his political opponents. The court took into account the atmosphere of threats and political resistance to the area village leagues, and a deal that was signed between the prosecution and the defense.

The son of Bishara Qimsiyah, Samir, who up until now has headed the Bethlehem Area Village League, was sentenced to a 3-month prison term, of which he has already served 2 months. Qimsiyah's other three sons were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 12 months to 18 months. The defense attorney said he intends to appeal to the Bethlehem area military commander to grant an amnesty for the defendants.

Many West Bank Youths Detained in Nazareth

TA171129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Dozens of Arab youths from the administered territories were arrested last night in Nazareth on charges of sleeping over inside the Green Line without permits. The youths were taking part in a work camp organized by the Nazareth municipality. The work camp and the arrests have been taking place for 5 years now. Police officials say they warned the camp organizers that the youths would be arrested unless they first received permits to sleep over, but the organizers allegedly refused to ask for permits. The youths were taken by police from Nazareth back to Judaea and Samaria and will face charges in court.

MK Zayyad Angry

TA190901 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Aug 84 p 1

['Atallah Mansur report]

[Excerpt] Knesset Member Tawfiq Zayyad, who is also mayor of Nazareth, said he views the detention of dozens of West Bank Arab youths as "police provocation." According to him this is a political action, because thousands of workers from the territories sleep overnight in various places in Israel. These workers live in various cities and work in factories all over the country, and nobody detains them. Zayyad said police detained a dozen youths — among them Cypriot guests — who were transporting stones with a tractor. They were beaten up in a police station and were later released.

Samaria Settlement Dismisses Arab Workers

TA201110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The secretariat of the Qedumim settlement in Samaria has forbidden residents to employ Arabs on a permanent basis, and has ordered them to dismiss any Arabs employed. One of the residents of the settlement explained that the aim of the decision was to provide employment for Israelis.

Messages From Prisoners Broadcast in Arabic

TA200810 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Aug 84 p 2

[AFP report]

[Text] The Arabic service of Kol Israel [The Voice of Israel] has been broadcasting messages from prisoners of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command to their families. Reporters from the service have been interviewing Ahmad Jibril's men in prison here and broadcasting the messages for five minutes in the afternoons.

Arab news director Edmond Sehayik told the French news agency AFP that similar efforts had been made in the past for Fatah prisoners. The current airing of messages will continue for another few weeks. Sehayik said that most prisoners were delighted at the opportunity to send their families messages.

Israel currently holds 120 prisoners from the Jibril group, according to AFP. The PFLP-GC currently holds Nisim Salem, Yosef Grof and Hezi Shay. The three were visited by Herbert Amry, Austria's ambassador to Greece, in July, amid reports that a prisoner exchange was near.

Romanian Envoy Addresses Anniversary Rally

TA210930 Tel Aviv ITIM In Hebrew 2145 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 20 Aug (ITIM) — Romanian Ambassador to Israel Constantin Vasiliu said this evening that every effort must be made to accelerate the process of global negotiations concerning the Middle East so as to guarantee freedom, independence and territorial integrity to the region's countries, including Israel, and to guarantee self-determination to the Palestinian people as well.

The Romanian ambassador spoke at a rally held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the freeing of Romania from Nazi occupation and the establishment of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The rally was held in the auditorium dedicated to prisoners of Zion in "Bet Ari'ela" in Tel Aviv, in the presence of public figures and Israelis of Romanian descent.

Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said during the rally: "Now and then charges are raised against the regime in Romania, but there is no doubt that this regime stems violent anti-Semitism." Tzipori lauded Romania's role in the regional peace process and the efforts invested by the Romanian president in the prisoner release affair.

Minister Tzipori also said he visited Romania a few weeks ago and was impressed with the system of Jewish institutions there, from kindergartens to old-aged homes. "I am confident," the minister said, "that without the regime's blessing, this would not have been possible."

Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar said at the rally that during his visit to Romania he learned that the Romanian people are courageous, proud, and industrious, and if we, in Israel want to achieve political, economic, and cultural independence, we had better learn from them.

He added that former Histadrut Secretary General Yeruham Meshel, who visited Romania a few months ago, was warmly welcomed and even finalized the establishment of a Histadrut permanent liaison office in this country.

Sri Lankan Minister Meets Kimche 20 Aug

TA201626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] A high-ranking Sri Lankan government official has arrived in Israel on a private visit, conferring today with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche. It was reported after the meeting that the guest, Douglas Liyanage, the official in charge of the Home Affairs Ministry, is interested in the possibility of increasing Israeli activity in Sri Lanka in the areas of agriculture and development. This is the first visit by a top Sri Lankan official since that country severed diplomatic relations with Israel approximately 14 years ago.

Further Report

TA201858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The director general of the Sri Lankan Home Affairs Ministry Douglas Liyanage has arrived in Israel on a private visit. He conferred today with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche in Jerusalem. Officials in Jerusalem said that there are currently five Israelis on an official mission in Sri Lanka: Diplomat David Matnay, who heads the Israeli Interests Section in the U.S. Embassy; an administrative officer of the department; and three department employees for international cooperation who are participating in a huge development project. The officials stressed that Israel does not interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka.

Training of 15 Ciskei Pilots Reported

TA190956 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 19 Aug 84 p 3

[Report by London correspondent Dalya Sharon]

[Text] Fifteen pilots from the protectorate of Ciskei are training at the private Dror flight school in Herzliyya, according to sources in London. The director of the school, 'Ira Curtis, says he has a contract to train the pilots only for commercial flights.

Even though Israel has no diplomatic relations with the protectorate, its president has already visited Israel three times. During his latest visit he discussed the possibility of purchasing six U.S. Mooney TX-1 planes. This is a single engine, two-seat plane used for aerobatics, observation, training, and for carrying out a limited tactical strike. It is true that the United States embargoes the sale of weapons to South Africa, but sources in London claim that Israel will serve as the funnel for selling the plane. According to the sources, Israel has already sold two Mooney 321 planes for civilian purposes to Ciskei. These planes can also be used for limited military purposes, and they were transferred to South Africa despite the fact that the documents of sale were for Israel.

Israeli sources have denied that Ciskei pilots are training in Israel for military purposes, saying that it is possible the country is planning to establish an airline. Ciskei has no airport, only runways. The closest airport is in East Longon, 64 km from Ciskei's capital Bisho.

LIBYA

Joint Committee Meetings Protocol With GDR Signed

LD201535 Tripoli JANA in English 1407 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Dhulqidah, 20 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The protocol of the agreement of the sixth session of the meetings of the Libyan Arab-German Joint Committee was signed last night in Tripoli. The protocol was signed by a Werner Buschmann, light industry minister of the German Democratic Republic and the secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning.

The protocol stipulates on strengthening technical, economic and scientific cooperation between the two countries and a cooperation agreement about agriculture, industrial, communications and naval transport, and railways in addition to exchange of technical and training expertise in different fields.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning delivered a speech in which he expressed gratitude for reaching these outcomes which are considered a serious step along the path of the strong relations between the two friendly countries.

Werner Buschmann, light industry minister of the German Democratic Republic delivered a speech praising the development of relations between the two friendly countries. He said, "The signature of the protocol of the agreement coincides with our celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the estabiishment of the German Democratic Republic and the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. These are historical occasions by which a lot of progress has been achieved to the peoples of the two countries".

He went on to say that "we moved forward visible steps for strengthening cooperation between us through the meetings of the Joint Committee along the path of the joint struggle".

Buschmann Expresses Satisfaction

LD201545 Tripoli JANA in English 1411 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Dhulqidah, 20 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Werner Buschmann, light industry minister of the German Democratic Republic, and the head of the German side in the Libyan Arab-German Democratic Joint Committee has expressed satisfaction over the outcome achieved by the Joint Committee for Technical, Economic and Scientific Cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and the German Democratic Republic which ended its meetings, last night. He added that, "We agreed on developing cooperation between our countries in economic, scientific and technical fields and taking suitable measures to implement this programme for the common benefit of the two peoples".

He confirmed in a statement to pressmen, the readiness of his country to extend the scope of cooperation with the Jamahiriyah in cultural, scientific, and economic fields. He also referred to the success of talks he carried out in Tripoli. Werner Buschmann, pointed out the importance of developing cooperation and strengthening political dialogue, especially after the deterioration of the tense international situation due to the policy of confrontation and threats followed by the American Government and allies.

He confirmed on the needs of coordination between countries to avoid dangers caused by imperialist threats and contributing towards laying the basis of international peace. He concluded his press conference by expressing thanks and the accompanied delegation for the generous hospitality and reception they received and wishes for the Libyan Arab people for achieving more progress.

GDR Minister Buschmann Departs

LD201548 Tripoli JANA in English 1428 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Dhulqidah, 20 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Werner Buschmann, light industry minister of the German Democratic Republic left Tripoli, this morning, after attending the meetings of the sixth session of the Libyan Arab-German Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Al-Khuwaylidi Receives ICO's Habib Chatti

LD201754 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi received at noon today in Tripoli, the ICO's secretary general, Habib Chatti. During the meeting, various aspects of cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and the ICO as well as Islamic issues of interest to the Islamic world were discussed.

Habib Chatti Departs Tripoli

LD210916 Tripoli JANA in English 0842 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Dhulqidah, 21 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti, left Tripoli after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he held talks on cooperation relations between the Jamahiriyah and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

Al-Qadhdhafi Proposes Reconciliation With Sudan

GF201640 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 20 Aug 84 P 1

[Qassi al-Darwish dispatch from Paris]

[Text] *AL-BAYAN* has learned from reliable sources that Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has expressed a readiness for reconciliation with Sudan on condition that Khartoum closes down the opposition radio directed at Libya and stops training Libyan opposition forces in its camps. The Libyan president's envoy has conveyed these terms to Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri in the past few days. According to these sources this is within the framework of a radical change in Libyan foreign policy and perhaps domestic policy too which began to take form after the unsuccessful mutiny attempt which Tripoli witnessed 2 months ago.

MOROCCO

Test of Federation Agreement With Libya

LD210219 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2135 GMT 20 Aug 84

["Text" of Libyan-Moroccan Federation agreement — read by Minister of State Without Portfolio M'Hamed Bahnini]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate;

The Kingdom of Morocco and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, out of their realization of the dangers [words indistinct] as a result of the policy of violence and aggression which the Zionists have been practicing, flouting the sanctities of Islam and violating the rights of the Muslims and Arabs, after [words indistinct] and have been blinded by arrogance, and so they no longer paid any attention to the principles and high ideals on which the international society is founded nor to the resolutions adopted by the international organizations and conferences of whatever level, and out of their feeling that these dangers threatening the Aab nation and the Islamic world headed by Palestine and Jerusalem must be checked through the unification of views and wills and that efforts must be pooled to check aggression, establish rights, and safeguard the interests of the Arabs and the Muslims and defend their right to existence and dignity;

And, out of their belief that the adoption of this course will be a decisive factor giving the Arab nation and the Islamic world the opportunity to regain their past glory and win the appropriate position compatible with their glorious past;

And [words indistinct] to lift their peoples and prepare them to enter the 21st century armed with all the things that will enable them to occupy a prominent position among the peoples who are advanced in the fields of science and technology and all other fields of human culture and civilization;

And in consideration of the obstacles standing in the way of Arab unity as revealed by past experience, and in consideration also that wisdom dictates that lessons be learned from setbacks which were actually the result of disregard of the obstacles in the way, and that wisdom demands persistent and continued work for the achievement of the desired goal gradually and without haste or improvisation [word indistinct] implementation;

And out of their feeling in particular of the strong bonds that bind the peoples of the Arab Maghreb together — bonds based on their common geography, history, religion, language, methods of knowledge, and culture;

And in consideration of the long-held aspiration of these peoples and their leaders, to establish unity among them to bolster the bonds among themselves which are based on the unity of destiny and dialogue and which would lead them toward a complementary unity of considerable weight, politically and economically, among the advanced peoples of the world, particularly in the fold of the Mediterranean basin countries, who irrespective of their individual characteristics have a cultural heritage that derives its essence from spiritual and [word indistinct] common values;

And out of their wish to respond to these aspirations and to contribute toward the realization of these aspirations in a manner characterized by realism that would move them from the sphere of dreams to the sphere of precise implementation;

And out of their realization that the best way to achieve this lies in the creation of federation that would act as a springboard for the establishment of wider structures aimed at serving the unity of the Arab peoples and Islamic peoples and realizing the dignity and strength to which they aspire;

And in view that this federation constitutes a cornerstone of the unity of the Arab Maghreb and, subsequently, a historic step to achieve the unity of the Arab nation, have agreed on the following:

Article 1: In accordance with this pact, a federation that will include the Kingdom of Morocco and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will be founded and will be named the Arab-African Federation.

Article 2: The presidency is the (?administrative) body of the federation. His majesty the king of Morocco and his excellency the leader of the 1 September Revolution will assume the presidency jointly, and [word indistinct] of issuing decisions.

Article 3: A general secretariat will be created [words indistinct] the presidency, the headquarters of which will alternate between the two countries and will have a permanent representation in each. The federation's secretary general must be a citizen of the country where the headquarters of the general secretariat is (?located), and the assistant secretary general must belong to the other country. The period of succession will be 2 years.

Article 4: The federation will have the following councils:

a) Political Council, b) Defense Council, c) Economic Council, d) Educational and Intellectual Work Council.

These councils will be composed, in accordance to the presidency decision, by delegates from each of the two countries. The number of representatives from each country will be the same and will carry out a consultative role. Their tasks within their specialist fields will be to study the issues referred to them by the presidency, propose solutions and prepare plans that the presidency asks them to prepare whenever it deems so.

Article 5: The federation will have a federal body which will be composed of members of the House of Representatives of the Moroccan Kingdom and members of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The task of this body will be to put forward to the presidency proposals to strengthen the federation and realize its objectives.

Article 6: The federation will have an executive committee composed of the Council of Ministers of the Moroccan Kingdom and the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Its task will be to execute and follow up the presidency's decisions. The executive committee will hold alternate regular meetings in each country.

Article 7: The federation will have a federal court. [words indistinct] a decision from the presidency. In the event of a dispute between the two sides regarding the implementation or realization of this pact, they will have the right to submit their complaint to the court for [word indistinct]. The rulings and opinions of the court are final and binding.

Article 8: The federation aims at strengthening ties of fraternity between the two countries and their peoples, working for the advancement of the Arab nation and the defense of its rights, contributing to the maintenance of peace whenever it is based on the principle of justice and harmony and characterized by continuity and stability [word indistinct] joint policy in all spheres, contributing to uniting the Arab Maghreb and, subsequently, to achieving the unity of the Arab nation.

Article 9: The joint policy referred to in the previous article aims to achieve the following objectives:

a. In the international field — to strengthen ties of fraternal friendship between the two countries and establish firm diplomatic cooperation between them.

b. In the defense field — to maintain the independence of both countries.

c. In the economic field — to work toward achieving technical, industrial, agricultural, commercial and social development in both countries, and to take all necessary means to reach this objective, especially by creating joint institutions and preparing [words indistinct] programs.

d. In the educational field — to establish a kind of cooperation aimed at developing (?education) at various levels, maintaining the spiritual and moral values inherent in Islamic teachings, and preserving Arab national identity, to adopt necessary measures to reach all these objectives, especially by exchanging lecturers and students and creating joint institutions of university education, training, and research.

Article 10: The federation will have an administrative and a development budget.

Article 11: Each country will accord absolute respect to the sovereignty of the other country and will undertake to not interfere in the other's internal affairs.

Article 12: Any aggression aimed at one of the countries will be considered an aggression against the other country.

Article 13: The federation will not prevent either of the participating countries from signing agreements that are (?the same) or similar to the pact on which it is based; on the contrary, each country is permitted to sign like agreements with other countries. Other countries belonging to the Arab nation or the African community are permitted to join this pact and become members of the federation providing that the two sides consent to this.

Article 14: A special committee whose members will be appointed by the presidency will be responsible for presenting the regional draft agreements aimed at explaining the aforementioned clauses. The aforementioned proposals will be submitted to the presidency for examination.

Article 15: A resident minister or secretary will represent the interest of each country in the other country.

Article 16: This pact will come into force as soon as it is approved by the people of the Kingdom of Morocco and the people of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah through a referendum that will be in accordance to the measures in operation in each of the two countries.

Done in the town of Oujda on Monday, 13 August 1984.

PND 'Voices Total Support' for Libya Pact

LD201351 Rabat MAP in English 1201 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Rabat, August 20 (MAP) — The Moroccan National Democrat Party (PND) has voiced its total support to the states union treaty concluded recently between Morocco and Libya. In a communique released Sunday in Rabat, the members of the party's Politburo and of the Administrative Commission as well as the whole militants of the party expressed with pride their total support to this treaty signed on August 13 in Oujda (eastern Morocco) by King Hassan II and Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The PND consider that this treaty which materialise the unity of the two countries' peoples constitute a preliminary step toward a larger unity grouping the peoples of the Arab Maghreb and of the Arab nation, added the communique.

SUDAN

Assembly Committee Issues Statement on Red Sea Mining

EA202048 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Dr Malik Husayn, chairman of the Peoples Assembly Foreign Policy Committee, today condemned in a press statement, the continuing incidents in the Red Sea region after unknown hands planted mines there. The committee expressed its condemnaton of all parties who might have undertaken this criminal act. Here is the text of the statement:

We have followed with intense concern the recent incidents involving numerous ships in the Red Sea. These incidents concern the explosions which occurred after unknown hands planted mines in this strategic and vital area important to the world in general and to the security and stability of the Red Sea littoral states in particular. We realized with the first shot of the Iran-Iraq war the many grave dangers threatening the Arab region and the Horn of Africa since they are strategic areas with vast resources. The superpowers have always tried to undermine their security and stability preparatory to finding a foothold in them and subsequently imposing their domination over their wealth and potential. It was for this reason that Sudan was in the forefront of those calling for an end to that war so that the region could preserve itself from such dangers which are facing it today.

Accusing fingers have pointed to the two regimes in Libya and Iran for executing this reckless and insane operation which has threatened international shipping in the Red Sea. The accusation is confirmed by our usual experience with the Libyan regime and hence the possibility of its involvement in this serious action. The hands of that regime have been in many hotbeds of tension in the world exacerbating the tension and working for the creation of new areas of conflict.

As it expresses its condemnation of all parties involved in this criminal act which endangers this important strategic route and threatens international security and peace from another angle, the Foreign Policy Committee considers it an act conceived by political regimes whose extremist tendencies are known to the entire world. Their aim is to shake the security and stability of many nations of the world and especially those of the Arab region.

At the same time as the committee follows with deep concern the developments of the situation in the Red Sea, it expresses its solidarity with the brothers in Egypt in their efforts to eliminate the causes of concern and restore normal life in this important artery. It also confirms Sudan's support for all Arab efforts in this context.

It is worth noting that the Red Sea problem, as the president mentioned some 6 years ago, is in our view an integrated problem. No particular part of it can be singled out for special significance since that significance can only be acquired within the context of the strategic issue of this region. The Red Sea has always been an entry point for very serious political ambitions. Even though they appear to be temporary problems, they indicate a strategic dimension and political goals.

It would be fitting for the Afro-Arab world to heed Sudan's repeated initiatives and treat them as worthy of concern. The Afro-Arab world should know that Sudan is not the only objective. We are sufficiently ignorant to believe that international or regional politics are arenas of mutual opposition enabling peoples sometimes to regain their capabilities [passage indistinct] and the superpowers.

The Foreign Policy Committee hopes that all concerned in the Arab and African countries will rise to the level of the events and consider the issue of the mines as a sign which renders unnecessary further reminders about the permanent and expected dangers.

We call attention to the fact that there are Arab and African regimes which have stooped to the lowest level of the political game by steering the rudder of sabotage and destabilization in the service of colonialist strategies to establish a red cordon in the Afro-Arab region.

The Afro-Arab world belongs to the Arabs and the Africans and for their future generations. Negligence in this matter by any particular regime impels the Afro-Arab peoples to face up to the weak regimes which support this dangerous tendency to shake the security of the Red Sea.

We confirm again that Sudan with its potential, its unique policies and its committed leadership linked to the will of its people is capable of facing up to these attempts and is aware of their dimension and objectives. God willing it will bring the good news about their shameful exposure.

President Numayri To Leave for Romania

JN201426 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 20 Aug (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and his wife will leave for Bucharest tomorrow on a visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu to participate in Romania's 40th national day celebrations.

Numayri Reorganizes SSU Central Body

JN201110 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Khartoum 20 Aug (SUNA) — SSU president, Ja'far Numayri yesterday issued a resolution reorganizing SSU Central body by amendment of Article 44 of the basic rule to be as follows:

1. SSU President.
2. National Congress.
3. Central Leadership.
4. Executive Bureau.
5. SSU General Secretary.
6. General Secretariat.
7. People's Assembly SSU group.

The president also issued a resolution renaming the first secretary of the Central Leadership as secretary general. He also appointed Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir 'Umar as SSU secretary general.

'Abd al-Qadir called on the president last night and briefed him on progress of work on which the president voiced satisfaction. He further decided to call the Central Leadership to convene its fourth session on September 29-30.

Report on Numayri's Friday Sermon

JN171952 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 17 Aug (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today eulogized the late Ambassador to Kampala 'Abdallah 'Uthman who passed away last week in Uganda, adding that he, Numayri, would help the Ugandans who decided to establish a mosque and charity corporation to be named after the regretted ambassador. Addressing worshipers after today's Friday prayer at the People's Armed Forces Mosque, Numayri asked God's mercy for the late ambassador, quoting the Ugandan Muslims' describing his death as irrecoverably lost for the whole Islamic nation.

President Numayri said in his address today to the worshipers that the new budget for the hegira year 1405 [29 Sep 1984 - 28 Sep 1985] is the first one presented according to the hegira year since the period of Ahmad Wad Sha'nan, the last finance minister in the Mahdiyah. He said this budget did not include usury interests and liquor taxes.

Speaking about some positive results of the application of Islamic laws, President Numayri alluded to the decline in traffic accidents and food stuff consumption and the return of normal life to most families. Campaigns against wine will continue all over the country, Numayri said in today's speech. He further directed regional governors to lead emancipation campaign in their region to help in explaining the harms caused by liquor.

On the other hand, President Numayri pointed out that Sudanese working abroad are the symbol of loyalty and perfection, whereas in Sudan slackness and laziness are dominating despite the fact that the country needs more efforts for facing the new reformation moves that showered the various fields, he said.

Numayri said some people have stolen the public money and left the country for fear of standing trial. Furthermore, they have led an economic war against the country, Numayri pointed out. He further called on these people desiring to return home to do so before being engaged in further acts worse than stealing public money. He further pointed out that those who added treason to their theft would firmly stand trial according to the shari'a laws. Numayri further called on the economic bodies in the country to prepare themselves for the economic war which has been declared by the enemies of the countries.

The president's speech touched on the Islamic shari'a application conference which will be held on the occasion of the Islamic laws' introduction first anniversary. This conference is an important national event to have a look at the achievements we have attained, Numayri said, enumerating some of these achievements such as the return to our Islamic system of life after years of exile and the introduction of the heavenly Islamic constitution. President Numayri called in his address on all the revolution's institutions and universities and national action leaders to give the first anniversary of the meritorious application of the Islamic laws in Sudan the concern it deserves by the convening of seminars to enlighten people.

The president of the republic then called on the countries overlooking the Red Sea to look for the best means to end the destructive works in the Red Sea. Referring to the Red Sea mines, Numayri said these acts threaten the peace of the world, damage the interests of the Gulf countries, and constitute direct damage for the Sudan as well as for Egypt. The Red Sea should remain a peace area away from any conflict, whatever be its dimension, Numayri said, renewing his call [made] during the Ta'iz Yemen Arab Republic conference 10 years ago. These Red Sea mines acts aim at transfering the Gulf war to this region, Numayri warned.

President Numayri said he had called on the leaders of countries overlooking the Red Sea to make it a peace path because of its international strategic importance. He referred to his visit to Oman, Somalia and the two Yemens ten years ago which was followed by a strategic agreement aimed at sparing the region from international conflicts.

The president concluded by calling on citizens to adopt advice pronounced by Prophet Muhammad calling for affirming words by deeds and work for the other life.

TUNISIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Summit Plan Receives Cool Reception

LD201331 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1258 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Tunis, 20 Aug (KUNA) — A high-level diplomatic source here excluded the probability of holding a summit conference of the five leaders of the Greater Arab Maghreb within the foreseeable future. The source, which asked that his name not be disclosed, told KUNA that neither Tunisia nor Algeria "were enthusiastic" about an invitation extended by the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, during his visits to the two countries last week, to hold such a summit in Tripoli.

KENYA

STANDARD: Iranian Journal Incites 'Bandits'

LD201321 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Aug 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Iran's Latest Brew of Information"]

[Text] Nonaligned Kenya, a full sovereign and independent state, can hardly be expected to accept or even ignore any more nonsense from foreign quarters where half-baked and, of course, deliberately slanted propagandists have been cooking up their witches' brew of misinformation in the face of this country's sincere bid for stability and law and order in the North Eastern Province, where foreign-aided and incited bandits have been trying to undermine public tranquillity and progress.

We are referring specifically in this instance to the line of vicious propaganda adopted by the London-based Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, one of whose official propaganda journals, *IMAM*, has in a recent issue deliberately sought to smear Kenya's good image and to besmirch the government's normal administrative chores and projections in the North Eastern Province. Some details of this Iranian propaganda campaign are contained in a news item appearing elsewhere in this issue of *THE STANDARD.*

In an ill-advised article headed "the agony of Muslims in Kenya," the London-published and widely circulated *IMAM*, in its May edition, carries a cartoon depicting a suffering black Muslim. It also blatantly lies in alleging that the province comprising almost a quarter of Kenya has been administered as a security zone since 1963.

With no favourable comment whatsoever on sovereign Kenya's imaginative and indiscriminate socio-economic development activities in regard to the North Eastern Province and all the other parts of the Republic, the Iranian Government's mouthpiece comes up with more sheer stuff and nonsense in so obviously trying to show Kenya in a poor light.

This objectionable anti-Kenya campaign mounted by Iran is also carefully launched at a time when scores of bandits and other outlaws in the North Eastern Province are obviously heeding the advice of local leaders and government officials in preparing themselves for surrender, as so many of their former partners-in-crime have been doing in opting for a return to normal and more fruitful life.

Such timing, if it is deliberate, is the more sinister and it remains a matter for grave concern when a friendly country continues to fund and disseminate this type of propaganda aimed at Kenya.

In a preamble, *IMAM* says of itself: the prime purpose of this publication is to introduce fundamental Islamic doctrines, the prophetical traditions, to present Muslim view-points on current affairs, and to give a concrete shape to the ideological views of Muslim personality and ideals of the true Islamic polity and egalitarian society.

But none of the slanderous anti-Kenyan hotchpotch contained in the Iranian magazines' article we have referred to measures up in any way to the foreign hypocritical sentiments.

For the record, it is as well to let it be known that this editorial comment is in no way a reply to the protest, couched in diplomatic rigamarole, which the Nairobi-based Iranian Embassy recently addressed to the Kenya Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after we had editorially commented on the mining of the Suez waterway and the Red Sea. If there is a need for it that can come later.

SOMALIA

Halgan: DFSS Commander Dies in Traffic Accident

EA201943 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] May God have mercy on his soul. The commander of the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] forces, Colonel Mahmud Farah Hasan Daardeh, died on 18 August 1984 at the Central Command headquarters.

Col Mahmud Farah Hasan Daardeh died of serious injuries sustained in a traffic accident on 5 August 84. Two martyrs died in the accident and six others were injured.

Col Mahmud Farah Hasan Daardeh joined the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces in April 1983. He was named commander of the DFSS on 15 November 1983 during the second Congress of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces.

May God have mercy on him. Col Mahmud was buried at the headquarters of the Central Command of the DFSS on 19 August 1984. His funeral was attended by many people including senior officials and combatants of the DFSS and SNM [Somali National Movement] and friendly governments who have ties with the DFSS.

May God have mercy on him. Col Mahmud Farah Hasan Daardeh joined the Somali Armed Forces in 1966 as a (?non-commissioned officer). In the same year Col Daardeh was sent to the Soviet Union for military training. He trained in artillery. Col Mahmud Farah Hasan Daardeh returned to the country in 1969 on the completion of his military training.

Col Mahmud Farah Hasan Daardeh became an instructor in the use of artillery at various military centers and training schools belonging to the Somali Armed Forces. In 1974 Col Mahmud Farah Hasan Daardeh returned to the Soviet Union for further military training until 1977, when he returned to the motherland.

May God have mercy on him. Col Daardeh has worked in offices and centers of the SDR Armed Forces where he held various posts as commander of the artillery headquarters of the SDR forces at (Deynileh). He also worked at the Army HQ of the SDR at Mogadishu. He was the commander of the espionage unit of the SDR Armed Forces and finally commander of the artillery division at the Ahmad Gurey Military Academy while being at the same time an instructor.

Halgan Reports Soldiers Kill Army Colonel in Mogadishu

EA202013 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Reports we have received from Mogadishu say that the loyalist Barre forces have gunned down a senior military officer in the center of the city. The late Army officer, whose name was Colonel Muhammad Sultan Bihi (Foney), was an engineer in the Somali Air Force. Until now it has not been confirmed exactly why the late officer was gunned down by the soldiers. Reports circulating in Mogadishu said that the colonel was opposed to the brutal orders given to the forces by the fascist regime of Siad. The report further adds that a state of fear reigns in the city of Mogadishu and that gunshots in the city during the night hours have become normal.

TANZANIA

Party Dismisses Four Regional Chairmen

EA202036 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam — The National Executive Committee [NEC] dismissed one party regional chairman from his leadership post and nullified the party membership of three other branch chairmen for conducting themselves in a manner contrary to party ideals.

The head of the Department of Political Propaganda and Mass Mobilization of the NEC Secretariat, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago said that the NEC had dismissed the Kigoma regional party chairman, Ndugu (Alois Abubakar), for violating party ideals and using his position for his own interests.

Ndndugu Mwakawago said in a statement released in Dar es Salaam after a 2-day NEC session that the NEC had nullified the Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party membership of the (Kusoza Kabaya) branch chairman in Biharamulo District, Kagera region, Ndugu (Misungwi), for embezzling village funds. Ndugu (Misungwi) was charged in court and was jailed for 9 years.

The NEC has also nullified the party membership of the chairman of (Kitandu) branch in Karagwe District, Kagera region, Ndugu (Venant Tibatubile), for obstructing village development for his own as well as capitalist interests.

The NEC also nullified the party membership of the Mpapa Branch chairman in Manyoni District, Singida Region, Ndugu Daudi Mhehe, for poaching: He was jailed for 9 years. The NEC has also decided to dismiss from leaderhship the Juwata (Union of Tanzania Workers) Kahama district secretary in Shinyanga region, Ndugu Joakim (Songwe), for violating the leadership code of conduct by owning a rental house and lying to the party that he was not renting the house.

Foreign Minister Says ANC Members Welcome

MB180720 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ben Mkapa, has said that Tanzania would welcome the ANC cadres being expelled from Swaziland. Mr Mkapa, who was speaking in an interview with Zambian journalists at state house in Dar es Salaam, confirmed that his country had already received 45 members of the expelled cadres from Swaziland recently, and was in the process of rehabilitating them. After being asked whether his country was prepared to receive more expelled members of the movement, he said they would receive with open hands expelled members of the organization.

Zambian President Arrives for Bilateral Talks

MB171213 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda arrived in Dar es Salaam for bilateral talks with his Tanzanian counterpart Julius Nyerere. They are expected to center on a wide range of issues affecting the southern African region and the OAU. The president, who is accompanied by the chairman of the political and legal committee, Mr Daniel Lisulo; the minister of works and supplies, Mr Haswell Mwale; and his two special assistants for press and political [word indistinct] [name indistinct] and Mr Wilfred Phiri, was met on arrival at Dar es Salaam international by President Julius Nyerere, Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, and other senior government officials. Later, President Kaunda, accompanied by President Nyerere, went to State House for private talks.

Earlier, President Kaunda was seen off at the Lusaka international airport by Party Secretary General Mr Humphrey Mulemba, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Mr Grey Zulu, and other senior party and government officials. The president is expected home later today.

CAMEROON

Biya Receives Message From Ivorian President

AB202115 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, a special envoy of President Houphouet-Boigny to President Paul Biya, was this morning received at length at the Unity Palace by the head of state. The Ivorian minister arrived directly from Abidjan. Let us listen to him talking to Andre Lima:

[Begin recording][Lima] Mr Minister, in your capacity as foreign affairs minister of the Ivory Coast and a special envoy of President Houphouet-Boigny to President Paul Biya, one would easily suppose that there must be high-level discussions on a very important subject concerning the two countries. What can this subject be?

[Ake] First of all, I would like to take this opportunity to say how grateful I am to the president for the prompt manner in which I was received. I arrived here about 1130 local time, and the president received me half an hour later. This is a mark of esteem for my country and my president. So I want to thank him for that. I bore a message from President Houphuoet-Boigny to his younger brother, President Paul Biya. I did not come here with a file on a particular subject. I came to deliver a message whose contents I cannot reveal to you. I can, however, tell you that it has something to do with the permanent fraternal consultations between our two leaders. This goes to strengthen the friendly relations of trust between the Republic of Cameroon and the Republic of the Ivory Coast. [end recording]

CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

Opposition Leader Arrested, Sent to Internal Exile

NC201939 Paris AFP in English 1920 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Spellings of names as received]

[Text] Paris, Aug 20 (AFP) — The secretary-general of the Central African Republic's outlawed Oubanguian Patriotic Front (FPO-PT), Patrice Endjimoungou, has been arrested and sent into internal exile at Bombali, some 200 kilometers (120 miles) northeast of the capital, Bangui, the FPO-PT announced here today. A communique issued here by the opposition group said Mr Endjimoungou was arrested and deported August 8 after being accused of "disregarding the ban on political activity," currently in force in the Central African state.

Mr Endjimoungou and the FPO-PT President Abel Goumba were arrested and sentenced to five years in prison in April 1983 for attempting to set up a "clandestine revolutionary organization," but were freed five months later under a government amnesty.

Opposition sources said in February that Mr Goumba had been re-arrested and exiled in the east of the country.

CHAD

Opposition Leader on Ouagadougou Conference

AB201605 Paris AFP in French 1246 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Paris, 20 Aug (AFP) — Dr Moungar Fidele on Monday in Paris denied that his movement, the Chadian Action Committee for Unity and Socialism [ACTUS], participated in the meeting of the representatives of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Chad (armed opposition to President Hissein Habre) in Ouagadougou on 12 August. Mr Fidele, however, explained to AFP that the Ouagadougou meeting reflects the desire of some of the GUNT leaders to break away from Libya's "exclusive control." It is the consequence of "real difficulties existing between Libya and its proteges," he stated.

Reporters from the Burkinabe capital cited ACTUS, which is not a member of the GUNT, as one of the signatories of the agreement creating the Rally of the Chadian Patriotic Forces [RFP], whose interim president is Facho Baalam. The ACTUS, after the principle accord at the Ouagadougou meeting, finally decided not to participate because it could not obtain the precise details on the true objectives of the meeting, "due to fear of a manipulation," added Mr Fidele. Mr Fidele, who denounced what he called "the iron dictatorship" of President Hissein Habre, also condemned the "incoherences" of the GUNT, "its disorder;" and its inability to present a plausible political program.

The formation of the RFP, according to Mr Fidele, will not have any impact on the GUNT, "which does not lose anything since it no longer controls anything." "The Chadian political factions are getting winded," he continued, "and this is what Ndjamena has always wanted." This situation "obliges them to resort to either rallying or radicalization."

"It is a pity," added Mr Fidele, "that the Western powers consider only the troublemakers as representatives." He affirmed that his movement will pursue its objectives and that its motto is and remains: "Peace in unity and [word indistinct] in democracy."

The ACTUS, which was created in Paris in 1981, according to Mr Fidele, groups Chadian intellectuals in exile.

Bardai Reports Sankara's Message to Goukouni

AB172100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 2000 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Statement by (Golbou Ndoahingar) following his mission to Burkina Faso; date and place not given — recorded]

[Summary] "President Sankara asked me to faithfully convey to his brother President Goukouni Oueddei" his friendly greetings and said that the "Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] recognized by the OAU" should try "to break the deadlock in order to restore peace to Chad." He also said "he will no longer endorse any particular faction," but rather a government. He said the Burkinabe revolution will work toward the unity of the GUNT in order to "score a victory over the imperialists."

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Opposition Group Calls for French Mediation

AB201735 Paris AFP in French 1023 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Paris, 20 Aug (AFP) — According to a communique issued in Paris on Monday, an Equatorial Guinean opposition movement, the "Social Democratic Union" (CSD), has called on France to act as a mediator with President Teodoro Obiang Nguema for organizing a "reconciliation meeting" with the opposition in exile.

The founders of the CSD, which is led by Manuel-Ruben Ndongo, "want the meeting to be held in Paris" and believe that "such a meeting would help achieve a peaceful solution to the political, social, and economic crisis" which, according to them, Equatorial Guinea is going through. The communique further says that over the past six months, Mr Ndongo embarked upon negotiations with other exiled opponents, which resulted in the founding of the CSD last 27 June. The CSD is the merger of the African Socialist Party of Equatorial Guinea and the Democratic Rally for the Liberation of Equatorial Guinea.

GABON

Bongo Promises Fairer Distribution of National Wealth

AB172145 Paris AFP in French 1457 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Libreville, 17 Aug (AFP) — Gabonese President Omar Bongo last night promised to ensure a "fairer distribution of the national revenue" to all strata of the population. He made the pledge in a radio broadcast on the 24th anniversary of the country's independence celebrated today all over the national territory.

The Gabonese head of state appealed to the youth to stop showing lack of interest in "everything concerning farming," and he stressed the need to create jobs in rural areas as well as in agro-industrial enterprises.

Gabon, whose economy is mainly supported by oil and mining industry, will, as a matter of priority, seek to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, Mr Bongo stated. It is recalled that Gabon imports 85 percent of its needs in basic commodities. The Gabonese president strongly condemned any form of development which grants privileges to "one community and not to another." He said the goal to be achieved is the establishment of a "homogeneous and solidaristic society."

President Bongo also expressed satisfaction with the climate of "stability and calm" that has prevailed for several years in Gabon, "in a world of crises and among nations which are uncertain of the future," he added.

Gabon, Mr Bongo recalled, attained its independence in 1960 at a time when the territory did not have "even 1 km of tarred road." He then referred to the steps taken by his regime to transform Gabon into "an island of prosperity" in Africa — evidence, he added, which "can only be denied by analysts of bad faith, and dark-minded and deeply embittered people."

This morning, President Bongo attended a military and civilian parade in Libreville. On Tuesday and Wednesday, he inaugurated several economic and cultural installations, including the "Poubara 2" hydroelectric dam (Southeast Gabon) which, as of now, serves the Haut-Ogoue Province, and a regional radio station in Oyem (north of the country).

In another development, in an editorial published on the occasion of the national day celebration, the *L'UNION* newspaper deplored "the exodus of the most dynamic elements from the rural areas to the urban centers."

The national daily *L'UNION* wrote: "Since young Gabonese live in a society with foreign influence they inevitably fall into the trap of modernism" and "go astray, become alcoholics, drug addicts, prostitutes, and bandits. They become people who are unable to think of their future." The daily adds that these youngsters "corrupted by the power of money, become amoral and immoral and do not hesitate to reject their own roots;" through their behavior, they participate in Gabon's "cultural degradation." "It is not too late to save these youngsters from a total cultural alienation" mostly due to the "aggressive influence of foreign civilizations," *L'UNION* concluded.

AFP Reviews Country's Economic Situation

AB201002 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 20 Aug 84

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Libreville, Aug 20 (AFP) — Oil production in Gabon is expected to rise by 14 percent this year while the cocoa and coffee harvests are likely to fall, making the country more dependent than ever on its oil exports.

Last year, oil earnings contributed 44 percent to the gross national product. Oil and its by-products made up 83.6 percent of all exports and provided 64.3 percent of national income. Despite its prosperity, this equatorial African state, which is celebrating its 24th anniversary of independence this month, cannot feed its relatively small population and has to import 85 percent of its food.

The Gabonese Finance Ministry estimates that the country should produce around 9 million tonnes of oil this year, compared to 7.9 million tonnes last year. Production had already reached 2.13 million tonnes during the first quarter of 1984, against 1.8 million tonnes in the same period of 1983. The ministry says the increase is largely due to three new offshore oilfields becoming operational at the end of last year, coupled with the strong dollar and continuing high demand.

Along with the mining sector, where earnings are expected to rise by another 15 percent this year, Gabon's oil income has allowed the government of President Omar Bongo to maintain one of the fattest investment budgets in French-speaking Africa. This year that means around 636 million dollars out of a total budget of 1.42 billion dollars can be put into industrial development, hydroelectric power and communications. One of the major projects currently under way is the building of the Trans-Gabon Railway set to link Libreville on the coast to Franceville in the southeast by 1987. The 700 kms (430 miles) of track, cutting through dense equatorial forest, is expected to cost 1.14 billion dollars.

Meanwhile the government, aware that the oil boom cannot last forever, is worried about the relative weakness of the agricultural sector, which along with fishing contributes only 4.6 percent of the gross national product. The Finance Ministry says the continuing decline in coffee and cocoa production has speeded up in the first six months of the 1983-84 harvesting period. In the six-month period up to the end of March this year, coffee production was down by 65 percent and cocoa production by 23 percent compared to the same period last year. The authorities put this down to the plantations deteriorating with age and to the fact that the children of growers are tending not to take over the job from their parents.

Just as worrying as the decline in cash crops is the lack of food grown for local consumption. Self-sufficiency in food seems like a remote dream to Gabon, but some efforts are being made to remedy the situation. For instance, the state has set up cooperatives in around 100 villages aimed at boosting production of fruit and vegetables and facilitating transport to market centres.

The World Bank, which puts the population of Gabon at around 700,000, estimates that the country could support 100 times this number of people if its agricultural resources were fully exploited. Three-quarters of Gabon is covered in forest and [because of] the small size of the population has limited agricultural development.

ZAIRE

Joint Commission With Zambia Ends Meeting 19 Aug

AB201345 Dakar PANA in French 1055 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 20 Aug (AZAP/PANA) — Zaire and Zambia have agreed to work for a solution to the problems of illegal trade, fraud, and illegal immigration with the view to strengthening the policy of good-neighborliness in line with the spirit of the cooperation protocol signed between the two countries in Lusaka on 24 June 1984, a joint communique issued on Sunday at the end of the deliberations of the sixth session of the Zaire-Zambia Grand Joint Commission for Cooperation held in Kinshasa on 16-19 August 1984 said.

The agreements reached at the session will be signed during the second half of September in Lusaka, the communique added, specifying that on that occasion the two countries will sign a commercial agreement, a legal extradition convention, a particular agreement on electricity supply, and a bilateral agreement in the field of social security.

The seventh session of the Grand Joint Commission for Cooperation will be held next year in Zambia, the joint communique further announced. The Zambian delegation was scheduled to leave Kinshasa yesterday for Lusaka via Brazzaville, Congo.

Chadian Soldiers To Return Home Following Training

AB201640 Paris AFP in French 1307 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Kotakoli (Zaire), 20 August (AFP) — Four hundred and eighty-five soldiers of the Chadian 1st Commando Battalion based in Ndjamena will return to Chad on Tuesday at the end of an intensive training of about 4 months at the Zairian training center at Kotakoli (on the equator). About 500 men of the Chadian 2d Commando Battalion will replace them at this center where there are some Belgian advisers and 67 Zairian instructors, local military sources have added.

Last Saturday, Chadian Foreign Minister Lassou Gouara expressed the hope that the withdrawal of Zairian troops from Chad "would not be done in too much of a hurry."

The commander of the Kotakoli center — where training is particularly tiring according to military sources — said he was satisfied with the training of the commandos. However, various military sources criticized their ill-assorted recruitment and some lack of discipline in their officers. Some of the Chadian soldiers did not speak French and could not understand orders. Others were 10 years older than required and were unable to follow the commando training, it was explained. Moreover, according to the same sources, the Chadian soldiers, who were paid in CFA francs, restarted the foreign currency trafficking in the area.

During the commissioning ceremony on Sunday in the presence of President Mobutu Sese Seko and Mr Gouara, the Zairian secretary of state for defense, Lomponda wa Botende, praised "the African solidarity" in the military field. He talked about the training of Chadian, Rwandan, and Togolese battalions at Kotakoli over the past 15 years as well as the training of Mauritanian and Togolese soldiers and Burundian officers elsewhere in the country. [passage indistinct]

BURKINA

Ouagadougou on Dissolution of Government

AB201425 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Commentary by Noel Dah]

[Text] Burkina Faso no longer has a government. The head of state and chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] dissolved the government last night. He also gave a special mandate to ministers on missions abroad to fully carry out their missions. Similarly, he charged the permanent secretaries of the various ministries with looking after the current business of these ministries. We know no more at this juncture. But what significance can one give to this decision? That is the subject of a commentary by Noel Dah.

[Dah] The dissolution of the first government of the CNR, decided upon by the comrade chairman and head of state of Burkina Faso, cannot be seen as a sudden and impulsive action. On the contrary, this was predictable. Some time ago, precisely in his 3 August message to the Burkinabe people, Comrade Thomas Sankara announced the urgent need for clarifications necessary for Burkina Faso. He reiterated this announcement 2 days later on 5 August in a press conference.

So the exercise has taken place not because the first government did not live up to its mission, but because the work done was deemed insufficient by the leadership in Burkina Faso in regard to the expectations of the Burkinabe. The decision to resort to a reshuffle has many objectives and especially that of revolutionary unity. This unity will be achieved with a view to minimizing the various leftist factions while at the same time accepting them.

This is a firm act on the part of the state, which wants to eliminate factionalism and promote unity which consolidates and strengthens the Popular and Democratic Revolution [RDP].

With this in mind, the new government which will be set up must preserve the achievements of the previous government. But beyond this, it must display greater dynamism in the implementation of the tasks awaiting it in order to translate into fact the ambitious development program which has been designed. The work of the new government is exciting, but this work requires greater capabilities on the part of the men because the tempo will be more demanding in terms of efforts required and self-denial. Under the RDP, the authority of the political leadership differs completely from the authority of the reactionary regimes which took turns at the head of the country. Down with the hazardous regimes such as that of Sangoule Lamizana, down with the incoherent regimes such as the Saye Zerbo regime, and down with lax regimes such as Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo's regime. The announced reshuffle, which was expected, demands painstaking and more painstaking efforts toward further victories commensurate with the expectations of the Burkinabe people who place real hope in the CNR.

AFP: Dissolution Aimed at Ending CNR Factionalism

AB201545 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, Aug 20 (AFP) — The decision yesterday by Burkina Faso (ex-Upper Volta) head of state Captain Thomas Sankara to dissolve the country's government was aimed at ending factionalism within the ruling National Revolutionary Council (CNR), a source close to the CNR said here today.

The source said yesterday's surprise move was designed to "unite the action of the different leftist factions without overlooking their various concerns" and to "snuff out once and for all the splintering tactics followed by some groups."

While the actions of the year-old government were considered positive, the source added, it had been unable to reach objectives set after the August 1983 revolution in which Capt Sankara seized power. The task of the next Burkinabe Government will be to "breathe new life into the ambitious development program" outlined by the CNR, the source said. No date has been set for naming the new administration.

The source concluded that the "spectacular" decision to dissolve the government, will "reassure the militants that the political leadership of the CNR are firmly in control of the country."

GHANA

PNDC Orders Reduction in Foreign Personnel

AB201110 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] has directed the Ministry of Interior and the Bank of Ghana to submit respectively the immigrants quotas in respect of all establishments and statements of foreign exchange transfers made as a result of the employment of such foreign personnel in Ghana.

The PNDC has also directed that all establishments including private companies are not to employ foreign personnel while qualified Ghanaians are available to occupy the relevant positions.

The increased costs of employing foreign personnel are now such that they can no longer be born by the limited foreign exchange resources available. This does not mean that necessary technical assistance is to be rejected.

Brazilian Energy Team Ends Cooperation Talks

AB170855 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Ghana and Brazil have mapped out broad areas of cooperation in the field of power generation and distribution and conservation of energy. This is the outcome of 3 days of intensive talks between energy experts of the two countries in Accra.

A statement from the Ministry of Fuel and Power said both sides agreed that exchange of experiences and technical personnel will enhance the determination of the countries to develop their energy resources and apply them judiciously for speedy and orderly national development. The statement said in the final round of the discussions with the four-man Brazilian team of energy experts, the secretary for fuel and power, Mr Appiah Korang, said Ghana is determined to promote cooperation with other countries in the Third World for the benefit of their peoples.

The leader of the Brazilian team, Mr Carlos Alberto (Timentel), said his delegation is impressed with Ghana's program for development of water resources, generating of hydroelectricity, fishing, crop farming, and medical research from which Brazil has a lot to learn. He invited the Ghanaian delegation from Volta River Authority and the Electricity Corporation to visit Brazil to conclude arrangements for cooperation in the fields of energy development and conservation, as agreed upon at the talks.

The team has since left for the Ivory Coast to continue its African tour.

World Bank, UK Aid for Port Improvements

AB190920 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The World Bank has granted Ghana $4.5 million to improve operations at her port. The Export Credit and Guaranty Department of Britain has also provided 800,000 pounds sterling for the purchase of a tugboat to speed up the berthing of ships and to end the perennial congestion at the port. These were announced by the secretary for transport and communications, Alhaji Idrissu Mahama, when he oppened a 2.8 million-cedi food market at the Tema Port yesterday.

GUNIEA

President Discusses Cooperation With DPRK Envoy

AB200900 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Head of state Colonel Lansana Conte yesterday received Kim Chin-ki, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Guinea. They talked about the possibilities of strengthening and broadening the relations of cooperation between the DPRK and Guinea.

Ambassador Kim Chin-ki said he was happy to have the honor to convey President Kim Il-song's warm congratulations to President Lansana Conte, and expressed the Korean Government's satisfaction with the changes which have occured in Guinea since 3 April. Talking about the Guinea-Korea cooperation, the Korean ambassador expressed satisfaction with the encouraging results achieved by the Kim Il-song Agronomic Institute of Kilissi in Kindia. He then talked about the possibilities of diversifying the cooperation program between the two countries, and reassured our country of the total readiness of his government to further this cooperation. Before thanking the head of state for the hospitality being enjoyed by the Korean community in Guinea, Ambassador Kim Chin-ki conveyed President Kim Il-song's invitation to President Lansana Conte, to pay an official and friendly visit to Korea.

The head of state reaffirmed the sincerity of our people's friendship and pointed out the readiness of the Guinean Government to pursue and to broaden the cooperation between the DPRK and Guinea in all fields. He accepted the invitation to visit the DPRK. The date of the visit will be announced later.

IVORY COAST

Ruling Party Politburo Issues Communique After Meeting

AB201046 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 20 Aug 84 p 24

["Communique" issued following the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Ivory Coast Democratic Party-African Democratic Rally in Abidjan on 18 August]

[Excerpts] The Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] met on Saturday, 18 August 1984, from 1000 to 1400 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, chairman of the party and head of state. The Political Bureau listened to the party chairman who made an extensive survey of the country's economic and social situation. First of all, the head of state recalled the seriousness of the world economic crisis whose negative effects continue to be felt in Ivory Coast.

To face this crisis, the party and the government adopted some courageous and salutory measures aimed at redressing the economy. Thus, while expressing satisfaction about the work done by the technical assistance personnel and the experts and the very important part they have played in the nation-building, the Political Bureau approves:

— The reduction of the number of the technical assistance personnel,

— The reduction of the number of the experts in the public and semi-public sectors.

Similarly, the Political Bureau sustains the measures abolishing the rent-free accomodation [for some categories of civil servants], aligning all salaries and advantages obtainable in the public and semi-public sectors on those in the public service, reducing the number of managerial positions in the ministries, and reducing the number of official vehicles, and so on....

The chairman of the party and the Political Bureau — who are aware of the sacrifices already made by the Ivorian people in this period of crisis — do not envisage any other measures of readjustment relating to sectors that greatly influence the living standard of our populations. Thus, there will be no increase in the price of bread, in the price of the tickets of the SOTRA [Abidjan Municipal Transport Company] buses or in the rent of the Sogefiha [a housing development company] houses.

The Political Bureau has adopted the following decision concerning the 1984-1985 academic year: Henceforth, state scholarships will be awarded only to deserving students from poorer families. The composition of the various local, provincial, and national commissions [that will select students to be awarded scholarships] will be determined by a presidential decree. We wish to point out that the members of these commissions will include prefects, subprefects, party general secretaries, and students' parents. The allocation of the scholarships will take into account the needs of the nation, the performance of the students, and the training facilities available locally. The Political Bureau appeals to all Ivorians to facilitate the work of these commissions. In fact, after 24 years of independence, our people should definitively get rid of the attitude of relying on permanent government assistance and renounce the easy ways which the period of abundance had permitted in the past.

Envisaging ways and means of reviving the national economy, the Political Bureau listened with interest to the government's report on the rescheduling of our external debt. The Political Bureau noted with satisfaction the tribute paid to our country and its leader by our partners who worked for the successful rescheduling of our external debt. Although we have always abstained from the habit of boasting, we must truthfully recognize the fact that our country, under the distinguished leadership of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, enjoys total confidence on the international scene.

LIBERIA

Doe Gives Reasons for Arrest of LPP's Sawyer

AB202130 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly [INA], Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe, today revealed circumstances surrounding the arrest of Dr Amos Sawyer, chairman of the Liberian People's Party [LPP]. According to investigations and evidence available to the head of state, the aim of Dr Sawyer and his supporters was to pressurize Dr Doe to resign by creating chaos and confusion among the people. It was further revealed by Dr Doe that after forcing his resignation, overthrowing the government, and making a mass arrest of other citizens, Dr Sawyer and his supporters had planned to install a socialist government in Liberia with the aid of foreign countries, including three African states.

The head of state also learned that three basic strategies were evolved by the Sawyer group:

1. A march on the Executive Mansion to demand head of state Doe's resignation was to take place after creating confusion, fear, distrust, and division among the people of the country by spreading lies and rumor [word indistinct] leaflets. Perhaps the general public is by now aware of this phase of the operation.

2. During Dr Doe's absence from the country, it was rumored that the head of state had instructed the minister of defense to arrest members of the INA and declare himself prime minister, then the defense minister would advise the head of state to return and declare himself president. The purpose of these and other rumors was to create division between members of the assembly, the minister of defense, the Armed Forces, and himself.

3. Head of state Doe also said if the strategy of confusion did not work, according to reports, the Sawyer group will then revert to violence: blow up important public installations and buildings, including the Liberia Electricity Corporation [LEC] generators, (Mark Coffie) hardware plant, the People's and Falley Varney Bridges, the general market, and the recently-dedicated (Ready Time) market building. If all else had failed, the Sawyer group was to have set the city of Monrovia on fire with the aid of trained saboteurs [words indistinct] being of foreign origin. The head of state said to ensure the destruction of electrical facilities simultaneously around the country, Dr Sawyer obtained the support of Mr Harry (Yuan), former managing director of LEC, who is knowledgeable about the inner workings of Liberia's entire electrical installations.

Dr Doe said he had had a personal disappointment and surprise at the involvement of Dr Amos Sawyer, who seems such an innocent professor, should be implicated in such matters against the state. [sentence as heard] He said Dr Sawyer's prominent role and sincerity of purpose in preparing the Constitution now stands in question at [words indistinct]. Any attempt to subvert the stability of the state cannot be in the best interest of any political movement, nor the return to constitutional rule. This process of establishing this constitutional rule in our country, Dr Doe said, ironically commenced with the appointment of the same Dr Amos Sawyer to head of the constitutional commission, and has continued step by step to ensure an orderly and peaceful transition in the free political climate of seriousness.

The head of state said that the nation can bear witness to his commitment to constitutional rule as the program had unfolded, and his government will not allow any individual or group of individuals to sabotage this by leaflets, violence, rumor mongering, and lies. The head of state expressed his gratitude to the security forces who have unearthed these plans and directed them to remain vigilant at all times to ensure the security of the state. Security forces are especially directed to check all (booths), containers, vehicles, and other means of transportation entering or leaving the country. The Liberian leader called on all the people of this country to remain calm but vigilant against the enemies within our midst who speak about democratic rule and act out of fear to prevent constitutional rule. He added that any attempt to introduce violence by any group will be severely dealt with to protect law-abiding citizens and residents by the security forces.

The head of state further gave assurance today that when investigations are concluded, Dr Sawyer and his collaborators will be given a speedy and fair trial in spite of People's Redemption Council [PRC] Decree 88-A under which they could be detained until civilian rule is established. Ending the statement at the Executive Mansion today, the head of state called on all religious leaders to pray for the peace and stability of the state and cautioned against rumor mongering, lies, and other divisive tendencies by some to create panic in our society.

MALI

Party Delegation Leaves for Beijing 20 August

AB201910 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] A party delegation leaves tonight for Beijing for a friendly working visit. This visit falls within the framework of the good relationship between the CPC and the Democratic Union of the Malian People [UDPM]. Our party's delegation is led by Beye Ag Mohammed, member of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC] and includes Mosan Keita, personal assistant to the administrative secretary of the BEC; Mahadi Cissoko of the BEC; Mrs Camara Mariam Sall of the National Union of Malian Women; and Abdulaye Dante of the National Union of Malian Youth.

NIGERIA

Buhari Comments on Chiefs as Leaders in Calabar

AB202030 Lagos NAN in English 1810 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Calabar, Aug 20, (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, today in Calabar urged traditional rulers in the country to exchange visits in the interest of unity. The head of state said at a civic reception at the Calabar stadium, that within the country's social political system, chiefs were regarded as leaders of their people and that they were necessary for unity of the country. Maj Gen Buhari, who referred to the last civilian administration as a costly misadventure, said that the military took over power to revive the depleted economy and restore peace and stability in order to give the nation a new lease of life. He called for cooperation with the military administration, because, according to him, together "we can build a nation of peace, progress, stability and plenty".

On border disputes with neighboring countries, the head of state said that the Federal Government was giving the matter top priority and that it believed in peaceful negotiations to resolve the issues involved.

He said the 96.6 million naira Calabar port, which had been idle, would come alive soon because it had been made the seat of the eastern command of the Nigerian Navy, while the Nigerian Ports Authority had been directed to utilise the port for the discharge of all goods going to the eastern part of the country.

The head of state said that 100 million naira had so far been spent on various projects by the Cross River Basin Development Authority, adding that 10 million naira of the 25 million naira budgetary allocation to the Nigerian Newsprint Manufacturing Company in the state had just been released. Earlier, the state governor, Lieutenant Colonel Dan Archibong, requested for greater security, particularly at border villages in the state, in the interest of the country. Shortly on arrival in Calabar, the head of state met with the obong of Calabar, who pledged his support to the military administration.

The head of state will be a guest at a cocktail party tonight.

On Border With Cameroon

AB202140 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The Federal Military Government will soon publish a white paper on the report of the Boundary Adjustments Commission. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, stated this today while addressing the people of Cross River State at a civil reception held for him at the Calabar sports stadium. General Buhari, who is on a 3-day official visit to the state, expressed the hope that the white paper would usher in a just and lasting solution to the perennial problem. The head of state called for restraint and a spirit of togetherness between the people of the Cross River State and their neighbors. He made it clear that security forces have firm instructions to ensure that any threat to law and order in any part of the country should be dealt with decisively.

General Buhari noted the concern of the people of the state about the security of the country's borders in respect of Cameroon and gave the assurance that the Federal Military Government was giving attention to the issue.

Buhari Reaffirms Support for Frontline States

AB171557 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Nigeria has reaffirmed her total support for the Frontline States, both morally and financially, in their fight against apartheid. The declaration was made today at Dodan Barracks by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, receiving delegates to the just-concluded conference on the legal status of the apartheid regime in South Africa. General Buhari emphasized that Nigeria will continue to bear with whatever pressures arise from her anti-apartheid system. General Buhari commended the conference participants for their personal courage and remarked that the course chosen by them was a humane one aimed at putting an end to apartheid in the racist enclave. General Buhari also pledged the support of the Federal Military Government for the organs of the United Nations in their fight against apartheid.

Foreign Minister Speaks Against Assistance to RSA

AB201348 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Nigeria will continue to be opposed to any attempt by any country to assist apartheid South Africa to break up from its current isolation. The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, told a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Lagos today that it was in this context that the Federal Government viewed seriously the proposed visit to some African countries by the racist prime minister, Pieter Botha. Dr Gambari remarked that it would not be in the best interest of these countries to legitimize apartheid which Africa and indeed the international community regarded as an illegal regime.

On the just concluded seminar on the legal status of South Africa which took place in Lagos, the minister stated that the conference confirms Nigeria's commitment to the struggle against apartheid. Nigeria cosponsored the seminar with the United Nations.

Seminar Adopts Resolution Against Apartheid

AB171055 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Participants in the international seminar on the legal status of apartheid in Lagos have condemned the new Constitution recently adopted by the racist regime in South Africa. In a four-point resolution at the end of the seminar yesterday, the participants said the Constitution was designed to divide the black people of South Africa and deprive them of their inalienable right to freedom. The seminar commended the efforts of some South Africans calling for a boycott of the elections under the so-called constitution and appealed to all South Africans to resist the imposition of the new Constitution. They expressed the unflinching support of the opponents of the apartheid policy of the racist clique.

The four-point resolution was read by the chairman of the UN Committee Against Apartheid, Major General Joseph Garba.The seminar also approved a 26-page draft declaration calling on the Security Council to ensure that member nations of the United Nations enforce the arms embargo imposed on South Africa in1977 by the world body. The seminar called on legal organizations in the world to challenge governmental inactivityor complicity with apartheid South Africa to break the arms embargo. It appealed to UN member countries to respect the status and rights of refugees from South Africa and to prevent their expulsion.

Envoy: Boycott RSA Elections

AB181125 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Nigeria has appealed to Indian and Colored South Africans to boycott the proposed sham parliamentary elections in the apartheid enclave. The elections are scheduled to take place next Wednesday.

Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations, Major General Joseph Garba, made the appeal in Lagos at the end of the 4-day international seminar on the legal status of the apartheid regime in South Africa. Gen Garba, who is also the chairman of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, urged the world community to render increased support for the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia in their just and legitimate struggle for their self-determination, independence, justice, and peace.

In one of the resolutions adopted by the seminar, all South Africans were enjoined to refuse by all means the imposition of the new constitution and to declare their full solidarity with the black people of the Republic. The participants commended all those inside South Africa who are opposed to the proposed constitution and are actively working for the boycott of the constitution elections under it.

PANA Discusses Impact 'After Nkomati Accord'

AB191648 Dakar PANA in English 1251 GMT 19 Aug 84

[PANA feature: "After Nkomati" by Kwame Afreh]

[Text] Lusaka, 19 Aug (PANA) — Five months after its signature the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa continues to provoke debate. The accord constitutes a set back for the ANC who cannot keep a military presence in any form in Mozambique.

The accord, together with a similar one between Swaziland and South Africa, will make it difficult, if not impossible, for the forces of the liberation movements to infiltrate into South Africa through the southeastern part of that country. Denied facilities for military bases or operations in other Frontline States, it does appear that the ability of the ANC or PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to mount military operations against the apartheid regime has been reduced. It is therefore not surprising that the accord has caused concern in many circles in Africa and abroad.

However, those who are familiar with the realities of the situation in Southern Africa have generally, supported it. The latest to do so was President Kauda who had a good record as one of the leaders of the African liberation struggle.

Recently, while receiving a delegation from Mozambique, he said Zambia supported the signing of the accord because if Mozambique had not done so she would have been turned into a bantustan. He pointed out that South Africa's military might was second to none on the African Continent. She was supported by Western Powers, international capitalism and Zionism for economic and strategic reasons. African countries were helpless against the might of South Africa and her backers. Referring to critics of Mozambique Dr Kaunda asked: Who are we really to fight against South Africa? He made (?similar) remarks when he opened a meeting between Swaziland and ANC a few days ago.

The Nkomati Accord and remarks like those of President Kaunda should not be misinterpreted. They do not mean that the leaders and peoples of Southern African states have given, are about to give up the fight against apartheid and colonialism. They have not been bullied into submission. Their opposition to the racist regime and racism has in no way diminished. There has been no sell out of the ANC or other liberation movements. On the contrary the countries of this region continue to oppose South Africa openly, participate in the work of the OAU Liberation Committee, and as Frontline States, are actively involved in finding ways and means of liberating Namibia and South Africa.

What the Nkomati Accord does is to recognise a reality. South Africa is a powerful neighbour. No country in the region can fight her single-handed not even the collective military effort of the countries in the region can defeat her in open war. Moreover their economies are tied to that of South Africa. In this field as in the military, she is a giant among her neighbours. All of them depend upon her for some services, such as transportation of their imports and experts or, some vital goods. Three of them - Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland - in fact have customs union with her. They hardly have a choice.

It's not the doing of the countries of the region if they are neighbours of South Africa. As President Quett Masire said recently, "It is a matter of geography and history that we are situated next to South Africa."

History and to some extent geography favoured the emergence of South Africa as the dominant economic and military power of the region.

South Africa made it quite plain long ago that she was prepared to use this power brutally and ruthlessly against any of her neighbours which gave sanctuary to the combatants of the liberation movements. And it had done so against almost all her neighbours: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, have all at one time or other suffered heavily from destabilisation activities of South Africa. These countries have sacrificed and suffered a lot in the liberation struggle.

Because of their proximity to and, in some cases, dependence on South Africa they have to maintain some relations, however unpalatable, with her. This may mean having to make some concessions. But such relations should not be interpreted, as some people are trying to do, as a dialogue in the sense that they are not intended to lead to a settlement in South Africa. They do not mean that the countries of the region approve of apartheid. They should not be used as pretext for releasing South Africa from isolation.

Through such organisations as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), the preferential trade area for Eastern and Southern Africa [words indistinct] and ECA/MULPOC, the countries of the subregion are trying to reduce their dependence on South Africa and to rely more on themselves. But it will be many years before the objective can be attained. In the meantime the struggle against apartheid and colonialism must continue and be intensified.

In the face of South African abduracy, armed struggle is inevitable and for some, the only way to defeat and destroy the racist system. The Frontline States are in effect the vanguard in the struggle. But a vanguard must have back-up and a rearguard to support it. Are there any such forces to help the Frontline States to withstand South African aggression?

The answer, unfortunately, is there are no such forces. The OAU under its present charter and with its meagre resources cannot raise such forces in time of real emergency; the OAU Charter does not include, and does not even comtemplate a security (?arrangement) under which African countries would have any obligation to go to the defence of another country which is the victim of aggression. The history of Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe shows that none of them and Africa as a whole is capable of stopping South African armed aggression against the Frontline States.

One lesson that should be draw from Nkomati is that while South Africa's neighbours are as opposed as ever to its apartheid regime, they also want to have peace, security and stability in order to develop. South Africa has made it quite clear that they cannot enjoy these conditions if they allow their territories to be used by the combatants of the liberation movements.

Since the [passage indistinct] countries have proved incapable [words indistinct] countries concerned have to stand up against South Africa or repair the damage caused by South African military action or economic sabotage. They are driven to denying facilities to the combatants or in the face of South African aggression, to seek assistance from (?other African countries) with all the problems this can cause.

After Nkomati what Africans must ask themselves is whether we have given enough support to the Frontline States. If we want them to continue to [words indistinct] liberation armies in spite of South Africa's destabilisation activities what must we do to guarantee that they can withstand South African attacks, preserve their stability and security or help them to repair damages they suffer in doing so? If Africa is incapable of giving such guarantee and assistance then is it fair to expect the Frontline States to continue to expose themselves to South African military and economic aggression?

Nkomati is an important turning point in the fight against South Africa. The old scenarios and assumptions may have to be revised. The armed struggle must continue but probably in other forms and through other means and from other bases. What these should be is what [we] must now decide. To do so, hard-headed realism must replace tired rhetoric.

ANGOLA

ANGOP Criticizes Western Press Coverage of FAPLA

MB191148 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Aug 84

[ANGOP commentary: Lack of Control and Despair]

[Text] The truly crushing defeat which the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] have been inflicting on the terror gangs with increased vigor is a proof of the high morale of the Angolan people. The victories of our defense and security forces confirm that the Pretoria puppets, faced with very strong opposition, have no future in Angola.

The great number of losses inflicted on them indicate that the enemy will not gain any breathing room. No matter how much political and military support they may receive from their masters, the hope of the Angolan people is increased with the certainty that a small group of men whose action is based on crime can not survive for a long time. Imperialism, through its puppet gang, will not achieve its goals with the murder of defenseless citizens of the kidnapping of foreign nationals, who are cooperating with the People's Republic of Angola. The Angolan people have made a choice: the socialist path. They are ready to follow it no matter the sacrifices.

Acknowledging their inability in the military field, the puppets of imperialism — who behave like a child trying to justify to its mother why it has to use some money — are taking advantage of every means placed at their disposal by the Western mass media to make much ado about nothing over fictitious victories won in unparalleled offensives against FAPLA. The bombastic communiques announcing victories, which the puppets claim daily in some Western capitals, particularly Lisbon, are almost baseless and full of discrepancies. It is clear that their objective is to please their masters who supply them with arms and money. Their objective is a source of assurance to the Angolan people, for it proves that a war is not won with mere talk, whatever its objective it may be.

Considering the crimes being committed against defenseless members of the public who do not deserve to be treated in this way, it is clear that this reflects the image representing the true nature of those committing them and the objectives for which they have been created. Thus, the puppets, using the means at their disposal in the West, unknowingly render a great service to the Angolan people, because, in so doing, they expose the vile nature of their criminal action.

It is imperative to say that the propaganda of the puppets in the West reflects an acute sign of a lack of control and despair. This is what it is all about: the lack of control and despair of the Pretoria puppets. This has reached such low levels that they are unknowingly rendering invaluable assistance to us by unmasking themselves. When this happens, it means that the FAPLA action is victorious. When this happens, we are duty-bound to encourage it.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Denies Arms in RSA Bound for ANC

MB171229 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1047 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Maseru, Aug 17, SAPA — The Lesotho prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, today denied that Lesotho-bound arms being held in Johannesburg and Durban were destined for the African National Congress and said South Africa was using the arms embargo to force Lesotho into an Nkomati-type peace accord.

Addressing the Lesotho National Assembly, Dr Jonathan said he would continue "cool and steady" negotiations with the South African Government concerning the release of arms supplies obtained from Britain and other "friendly countries" such as the Soviet Union, which were being held at Durban harbour and Johannesburg.

He denied allegations that the military equipment was destined for Lesotho-based members of the ANC. ANC members who were previously in his country, he said, had already been pressured to leave.

Dr Jonathan said a helicopter which had been bought from Italy and was now being held in Durban had been intended to distribute essential food supplies to thousands of hungry Basothos in the country's remote mountainous regions. The food, he said, had been obtained from the United States, Britain and the ten members of the European Economic Community.

Dr Jonathan said he could only interpret South Africa's refusal of passage to Lesotho-bound supplies as an indication of the republic's "jealousy" of the large volume of foreign aid Lesotho was receiving from her friends abroad. He accused South Africa of imposing an embargo as a form of pressure, to force Lesotho into signing an Nkomati-style accord.

The prime minister said his government had explained its stance on this type of initiative. After extensive consultations at home and abroad, it had been decided that the positions of Lesotho and South Africa regarding a peace accord were still far apart.

A message outlining this decision had been sent to Pretoria earlier this week. Dr Jonathan said copies of the letter had also been sent to the United Nations secretary-general, the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-aligned Movement, and the secretary-general of the Commonwealth, to be distributed to other Commonwealth members.

Dr Jonathan said although South Africa was quick to impose sanctions on Lesotho, when South Africa was subjected to similar sanctions Pretoria would seek the support of its neighbour. The South African Government would shout at the top of its voice that the sanctions would hit its "neighbour" Lesotho the hardest.

Regarding the latest arms stoppage, Dr Jonathan said he had sought the intervention of Britain and the United States. However, neither country could give him advice and their representations had been fruitless.

Peete, Sixishe Condemn RSA Pressure for Treaty

MB201517 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Speaker after speaker at yesterday's public meeting which was held in support of the Nonaligned Movement and in commemoration of Namibia Day, roundly condemned South Africa's pressures to force Lesotho into signing the so-called nonaggression pact. The meeting, which was held at the Airport Hotel in Maseru, had been organized by the Lesotho Peace and Solidarity Committee. The meeting was addressed by 12 speakers representing various student and public organizations and by a representative of the Lesotho Government.

All the speakers were unanimous in condemning South African pressures on Lesotho and in praising the Lesotho Government for refusing the signing of a peace pact.

Speaking on behalf of the Lesotho Government, the minister of agriculture and marketing, the Honorable Peete Peete, expressed satisfaction of the support given by the meeting to the Nonaligned Movement which he observed Lesotho had joined a long time ago. He said that this nonaligned policy, Lesotho was yet to establish relations with more countries of the socialist bloc.

On Namibia the Honorable Peete said that Lesotho had not only given moral support to the people of Namibia but had also helped in the education of many Namibians who had studied in Lesotho. The minister was applauded when he pointed out that the people of Namibia had the same right to take to armed struggle as the Boers and the Americans respectively did against the British when they wanted their independence.

Speaking on behalf of the Lesotho Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, the minister of information and broadcasting, the Honorable D.T. Sixishe, rejected the partitioning of the world into spheres of influence of the big powers. In particular, he rejected the notion that Southern Africa was a sphere of influence of any power. He said that the solution to the problems of Southern Africa would be dictated by the people of the region themselves and not by outsiders. Mr Sixishe said that the linkage of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to the independence of Namibia was an irrelevant demand which was calculated at delaying Namibian independence. He said, however, that Namibia shall be free.

Mr Francis Matholwane, speaking on behalf of the ruling Basotho National Party, BNP, said that the nonaligned policy of the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, was the only correct and relevant position to meet Lesotho's needs and aspirations. He said that in politics flexibility and dynamism were necessary, and it was the duty of every leader to chart out new directions to safeguard the interest of his country. In such circumstances, it behoved all to follow the leader at every turn, he said.

Mr Matholwane observed that the BNP had traveled a long way and the path ahead was still difficult. He said that those who had become tired should move out of the way and should not turn themselves into stumbling blocks. Mr Matholwane warned opportunists and mischief makers who aspire to assume the leadership of the party that there was no leadership vacancy in the BNP. He said that if a vacancy should ever exist, the party machinery would deal with the matter in its own way.

BCP Faction Declines Election Participation

MB201848 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The latest publication of Mr Mokhehle's faction of the Basotho Congress Party [BCP] has publicized that they are not going to participate in the forthcoming general elections. The paper has indicated that the forthcoming general elections are intended for Mr (Muluti Photosang) and Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan. The statement, which comes from the supposedly main mouthpiece of Mr Mokhehle's faction of the BCP, has amazed many political observers, more so because Mr (S.M. Kolisang) has publicized that BCP is going to take part in the forthcoming general elections like all the other political parties.

It is obvious that Mr (Kolisang's) faction is going to participate in the forthcoming general elections regardless of Mr Mokhehle's obstinacy to participate. This is clarified by the latest publication of *MOELETSI OA BASOTHO* of 26 August 1984, which stated that the BCP factions of Mr G.P. Ramoreboli and Mr (Phoka Chaulani) and Mr (Kolisang) have recently held a meeting in Maseru, the purpose of which was to try to amalgamate the three BCP factions in order to participate in the forthcoming general elections. In this meeting, the three factions agreed that the 1969 Executive Committee of the BCP shall be reinstated. The 1969 Executive Committee comprised, among others, Mr Ramoreboli, Mr (Chaulani), and Mr (Kolisang).

Political observers in Maseru are skeptical about Mr (Chaulani's) position. He is now the chairman of the Basotho Democratic Alliance [BDA]. Many political observers are questioning whether Mr (Chaulani) will be allowed to be the chairman of the BDA and at the same time be in the executive of the BCP. This really seems to put matters at loggerheads.

MALAWI

President Reorganizes Congress Party Executive

MB210716 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] His excellency the life president Ngwazi, Dr Kamuzu Banda, has reorganized the membership of the National Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party with effect from today. Announcing this in Lilongwe today, a spokesman of the national headquarters of the party said the composition of the reorganized committee is as follows:

a. Life President: His excellency the life president Ngwazi, Dr Kamuzu Banda;
b. Treasurer general: Mr (Sidney Somanje);
c. Vice treasurer general: Mr (Chakakala Chaziah);
d. Administrative secretary: Mr Robson Chirwa;
e. Vice administrative secretary: Mr Nelson Konje;
f. Members of the reorganized national executive committee of the party are: Mr John Tembo, Mr Edward Bwanari, Mr (Warson Deleza), Mr Kapichira Banda, Mr (Bester Bizani, Mr (Malani Lungo,) Mr (Kateas Karea), Mr Katola Phiri, and Mr (Simunye Hara).

His excellency the life president, in his capacity as life president of the Malawi Congress Party, has approved the names of the people who have been recently elected to the regional and district party committees in the central region. The elections were conducted on 12 August 1984 by teams from the Malawi Congress Party national headquarters. The spokesman of the headquarters in Lilongwe said that all those people who have been elected to their new offices in the district committees should resign any post they are currently holding in the local authorities, area, and local branches.

MOZAMBIQUE

Embassy in Lisbon Denies Rebel Agreement

LD202346 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2300 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] In our exclusive report yesterday (20 Aug) afternoon, it was announced that the Maputo government and the Mozambique rebels last week indirectly exchanged mutual terms for ceasing hostilities. The exchange took place during the contacts maintained independently by the two sides with the South African Government on security matters concerning the common border and the Cabora Bassa power lines.

According to our sources, Maputo demanded that the rebels cease their activities and in exchange it would be prepared to accept the principles of liberalizing the economic system, constitutional flexibility, allocation of ministerial portfolios to RENAMO and the integration of the rebel troops in the Mozambique Armed Forces.

On their part, the rebels demanded that the constitution be freed of its Marxist burden — although agreeing that the word socialism should remain enshrined therein as the country's goal. The rebels have also demanded the finance, transport and defense portfolios and said that a decision about a head of government should be left for subsequent talks.

All this was denied this evening by the Mozambique Embassy in Lisbon. Speaking to the NP (Noticias de Portugal) news agency, a spokesman said that the embassy had no knowledge of any exchange of documents between the Maputo government and the Mozambique rebels, adding that, besides having no knowledge of such an exchange, it gave no credence to the report.

PFP Leader Helen Suzman Visits From RSA

MB201120 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Helen Suzman, an anti-apartheid fighter and famous leader of the South African Progressive Federal Party, arrived in Maputo last evening at the invitation of the Mozambican National Organization of Journalists. Today, Helen Suzman will give a lecture on South African realities at the faculty of medicine hall. Newsmen will be present at the lecture which is also open to the public.

New Gaza Province Security Head Sworn In

MB171850 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Colonel Aurelio Manave, governor of Gaza Province, today swore in Jose Luis Maria Cardoso as new provincial security director. Speaking at the ceremony, Aurelio Manave said that the swearing-in ceremony represented an oath not only to the state but also to all Gaza government administration members. He also stressed that it is the task of all administration members to give maximum support to the new appointee so he can successfully fulfill his functions.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Says Deaths From Landmines Increasing

MB202003 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1700 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The number of deaths and injuries resulting from landmine incidents during the first 7 months of this year exceeds by about 40 percent the total figure for last year. A spokesman for the Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek said the intensified onslaught on the people of South-West Africa should be seen against the background of SWAPO's diplomatic setbacks in recent weeks. He said the organization is trying to improve its ailing political image through attempts at military successes.

A total of 24 civilians have died in landmine incidents this year, compared with 15 in the whole of 1983. In the first 7 months of this year, 41 people have been injured in such explosions, compared with 30 last year.

SOUTH AFRICA

Nel Rejects Outside Interference in Area

MB171819 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1756 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 17, SAPA — Peace and stability in various regional areas of the world were prerequisites for world peace, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said tonight. "Each country has the responsibility to strive for and to maintain peace in the specific region of which it forms part," he said in Pretoria at a function to mark the opening of the UNISA Centre for Latin American Studies.

Peace in Southern Africa was a priority and South Africa rejected interference in the region by outside powers. "The problems of our region will be solved by the people of our region through mutual respect, consultation, consensus and cooperation, and the Lusaka and Nkomati accords are valid and firm examples of this," he said.

"Other countries or superpowers should not carry their conflicts into Southern Africa...It should not become the battleground where they settled their disputes."

"Peace — also in our region — can only be achieved if various countries cooperate amongst themselves and not only with the superpowers outside," Mr Nel said.

It was for this reason that South Africa's foreign policy was focused on Southern Africa and Africa. "We want to achieve peace in Africa, starting off with Southern Africa. We want to play a dynamic, constructive role. We want to help to achieve this goal and we are equipped to do so because our experience in Africa extends over a period of 300 years."

This did not, however, mean other parts of the world, Latin America in particular, should be neglected. "We have good friends in Latin America and we would like to expand and strengthen existing ties with those friends," the deputy minister said.

Existing ties were continuously under review and attempts were being made to forge new ones. The new Centre for Latin American Studies would play an important role in broadening the scope and knowledge of that continent and in bringing South Africans and South Americans closer together.

Referring to Latin American countries' attempts to establish contact and improve existing relations with individual countries in black Africa, Mr Nel said this was a healthy development and a natural step.

"I find it disturbing, however, that these completely natural affinities have, on occasion, had a negative impact on relations between South African and Latin American countries. "I regard it as illogical that relations with South Africa — an African country and indeed one of the most developed on the continent — should come into question when bilateral relations between Latin American countries and black Africa are being reviewed," he said.

Mr Nel hoped recent developments between South Africa and her neighbours, some of whose policies differed drastically from the republic's, would underline how shortsighted such an approach was.

Commentary Discusses New ANC-USSR Strategy

MB200700 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Station commentary: "ANC Infiltration"]

[Text] There is growing evidence that the ANC and its Soviet backers are engaged in a new strategy after the crippling setbacks that followed the signing of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique. One facet of that strategy, an intensification of the propaganda campaign against South Africa abroad, has just been manifested at the United Nations.

The extraordinary debate in the UN Security Council on the new constitutional system, a flagrant charter violation even by the standards of that body, was not a spontaneous African initiative. Algeria agreed to request the debate after intensive caucusing in the Africa group by the UN representative of the ANC. This and other developments are the direct result of events since the Nkomati Accord.

According to reports from sources close to the ANC, it has been hurt much more badly than its own leaders or its Soviet advisors had expected. Expelled from Swaziland in a tough police crackdown, under close watch in other neighboring countries, and most important with its operational headquarters in Mozambique closed down, the organization has suddenly lost virtually the entire support structure that enabled it to carry out a long-term terrorism campaign. What is more, the collapse has thrown into relief the extent to which the ANC has had to rely on foreign bases and government support to sustain that campaign.

The lack of organized mass support has not only been a propaganda embarrassment, it has drawn criticism from Southern Africa and elsewhere of the ANC's elitist Soviet ideology and even of its credibility as a so-called revolutionary organization that obviously has no chance of succeeding in its aims. Hence the new strategy.

The intensified international propaganda campaign designed mainly to counter the criticism is only a part of it. Of more importance is the internal dimension, a drive to build up underground structures and to increase mass support by infiltrating legal organizations in South Africa that support the ANC Freedom Charter. Already it is clear that the United Democratic Front [UDF] is regarded as the most suitable vehicle for achieving that.

Referring to recent changes in the public stance of the ANC, Professor (Mike Hough), director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, notes these pointers: that the ANC accepts an obligation to support the UDF as a potentially powerful weapon, that it should encourage people to participate in UDF activities, and that it should go underground within the UDF to direct its course.

Recent publications made it clear that the ANC is giving priority to that internal drive in its new strategy. With its most important external bases closed down, its lack of grassroots support exposed, and even its raison d'etre being called into question, it is under extreme pressure to achieve a clandestine foothold inside South Africa. This may well be its last chance before it is overtaken by the march of constitutional reform in the country and the growth of cooperative relations in Southern Africa.

Press Conference Held After Meeting With Swazis

MB201437 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1435 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 20, SAPA — A senior Swaziland Government delegation met the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria today to discuss, among other things, its objection to the South African Government's recent decision to grant second phase government to Kangwane.

At a press conference afterwards, Mr Botha said the talks had been a continuation of the practice of holding regular meetings with the Swaziland Government, adding that a wide range of subjects, including economic matters and "some of the problem areas in our relationship," had been discussed.

The Swazi delegation, led by two members of the Supreme Council (Liqoqo), Prince Mkhatshwa and Dr George Msibi, minister without portfolio, had raised its objection to the granting of second phase government of Kangwane.

Several allegations regarding Ingwavuma had also been made and the South African Government would be investigating them, Mr Botha said.

Swaziland claims that Kangwane and Ingwavuma should, by historical right, be incorporated within its borders but a Supreme Court action has prevented the South African Government from acceding to this.

Speaking on behalf of the Swazi delegation, Dr Msibi said the two governments had exchanged views on border adjustments and tried to iron out differences. Recent events in Ingwavuma had necessitated the Swazi Government review of strategy in this regard.

The Kwazulu government, he said, was carrying out certain construction work in areas which people had vacated when they fled to Swaziland, and these problems had been outlined to Mr Botha. "We are not negotiating with the South African Government for the cession of Ingwavuma, we are negotiating for the return of land that historically belongs to Swaziland," he said in reply to a question.

Mr Botha said the points raised by the Swazi delegation would have to be referred to his government before comment could be given. In reply to a question, Mr Botha said the recent sacking of Swaziland's foriegn minsiter, Mr Richard Dhlamini, had not been on today's agenda.

"That is an internal matter for Swaziland; our only concern at the time — and I went there personally — was to find out if it was connected with alleged customs union irregularities, and the Swaziland Government assured me there was no connection," he said.

Last week's talks between Swaziland and the banned African National Congress had also not been discussed. Giving details of the two-day talks, Dr Msibi said they had concerned recent clashes between Swazi police and ANC cadres.

Relations between the ANC and Swaziland, which had deteriorated very seriously, had been reviewed. Both sides had agreed further talks were necessary and that neither would do anything to worsen relations in the meantime.

More Land To Be Bought for Natal Consolidation

MB171148 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has told the National Party congress in Durban that another 55,000 hectares of land in Natal would still have to be bought to comply with the 1973 and 1975 consolidation proposals. Dr Koornhof said a report by the Commission of Cooperation and Development containing recommendations about consolidation in Natal would be submitted as soon as possible. The Cabinet had already decided that the South African development trust's purchasing program would have to be completed by the end of March 1987.

State President's Inauguration Scheduled 14 Sep

MB201212 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] The first executive state president of South Africa will be inaugurated in the Groote Kerk in Cape Town at 1000 on Friday, 14 September. The service will be led by the Reverend (J. van der Westuizen), and two former chaplains general of the Defense Force, Brigadier (A.W. van den Aarde), and Major General (J.A. van Zyl).

The new state president, who is to be elected by an electoral college in parliament on 5 September, will deliver his inaugural speech on the Parade in Darling Street at 1230. The chairman of the main organizing committee, Dr Jannie Roux, says that despite the fact that Government has decided that the ceremony must be scaled down because of the current economic circumstances it will still be a dignified and splendid occasion. The state president will be inaugurated by the chief justice, Mr Justice P.J. Rabie. The ceremony will be broadcast direct by the radio and television services of the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

Botha Announces Government Department Change

MB201906 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Nineteen government departments are to remain unchanged under the new constitution for the handling of general affairs, while the names of four others are to be changed. The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says in a statement issued in Pretoria that the new dispensation and the allocation of administrative functions to the administrations for own [as heard] affairs require that the name Prime Minister's Office should be changed to State President's Office, that the Department of Internal Affairs become the Department of Home Affairs, that Community Development become Public Works and Land Affairs, and that the Department of Agriculture should become the Department of Agricutural Economics and Marketing.

Mr Botha announced that the Department of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries was to be divided into two independent departments. They would be the Department of Environmental Affairs, which would be responsible for forestry, marine affairs, and environmental conservation, and the Department of Water Affairs which, with the exclusion of certain own [as heard] affairs, would be responsible for the conservation and supply of water.

The present director general of environmental affairs, Mr J.F. Otto, will be director general of the new department, while Mr J. du Plessis will become director general of the Department of Water Affairs.

ANC Terrorist Responsible for Blast Shot Dead

MB201806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1755 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 20, SAPA — A trained ANC terrorist suspected of having been responsible for the limpet mine blast at the police district headquarters in Rooderpoort last Thursday had been shot dead in Soweto the following day during a "fierce gun battle" with police, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, disclosed tonight.

In a communique issued in Pretoria, the minister said the man had been trapped in a house and had refused to give up. "He opened fire on the police with automatic gunfire and also hurled a handgrenade at the police before he was shot dead." Mr Le Grange said.

No policemen had been injured in the shootout, he said. He added that police had taken possession of a quantity of arms and ammunition of Russian origin. "Certain of these arrested terrorists have been involved in a previous confrontation with members of the S.A. police at Stratford Railway stop, near Residensia, on March 11, in which a trained ANC terrorist was also killed," the minister said. "As a result of all these operations, the S.A. police have taken possession of a large quantity of weaponry of Russian origin," he added.

The minister also disclosed tonight that since the beginning of the month, police had arrested five ANC terrorists who had been trained "abroad," in connection with a number of recent terror attacks.

He said the terrorists were linked to the following recent acts of terrorism, among others:

— A handgrenade explosion at Naledi on May 20;
— The destruction by means of explosive devices of the vehicles of two members of the S.A. police at Jabulani police station on May 16 and at a private house on June 11 respectively, and;
— An attack on a police vehicle near a shop at Jabulani on June 14, in which a policeman had lost his life and another was injured.

SA Braced for First Colored, Indian Elections

Le Grange: Disruptions Expected

MB201956 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says the government is aware that the United Democratic Front and some of its affiliates as well as certain individuals are planning to disrupt the Colored and Indian elections this month by means of school boycotts, labor unrest, intimidation, and other acts of violence. Mr le Grange said it was a know fact that those planning the violence were being backed by the South African Communist Party and the ANC.

He said the South African electorate could rest assured that the police were well aware of what was being planned, and they would be able to cope with any eventualities.

Mr Le Grange also disclosed that since the beginning of the month the police had arrested five ANC terrorists, who had been trained abroad, in connection with a number of recent terrorist attacks.

Boycott Supporters Detained Nationwide

MB210753 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] The government has acted swiftly against campaigners for boycotts of the Indian and Colored elections. In what appears to be a coordinated nationwide campaign, security police have detained leading organizers of the campaign for a stay away from the polls. In Durban, senior members of the Natal Indian Congress [NIC] have been detained. Carmel Rickard has the details.

[Rickard] Four members of the NIC executive were picked up from their homes between 0230 and 0330 this morning, according to family members: NIC President George Sewpersadh and Vice President M.J. (Naidoo), as well as executive members (Billy Nair) and (Mewa Ramgobin). (Ramgobin) is also the national treasurer of the United Democratic Front [UDF]. Family members also say police went to the homes of two other NIC executive members (Paul David) and Younus Mohamed), but that they were not at home.

It is not known in terms of which legislation they have been taken away. The four have all been active in the NIC campaign calling on the community not to vote in tomorrow's Colored and next week's Indian elections. They addressed packed anti-election rallies all over Natal, at which they said people should stay away from the polls to indicate their objection of the new constitution.

[Announcer] In Johannesburg, the president and vice president of the Transvaal Indian Congress [TIC] have been detained. They are Dr (Essop Jassat) and Dr (Ram Saloojee). TIC Executive member Cassim Saloojee has condemned the detentions as the act of a desperate government.

[Begin Saloojee recording] It has become clear to the Botha government that the [word indistinct] of people have indicated in no uncertain terms through the support of the congresses and the UDF that they reject utterly this disastrous constitution. You know our leaders have conducted themselves with dignity and have carried out our campaigns peacefully. The collaborators must be held equally responsible for these detentions. We say this because of the vicious campaign of slander that they have been carrying out against our leaders and against our organizations. [end recording]

Two Release Mandela Committee [RMC] members have also been detained. An informed source says (Aubrey Mokwena) and (Curtis Nkondo) were taken away by security police in the early hours of this morning. The RMC is affiliated to the UDF.

Police also reported to have briefly detained a Port Elizabeth civic leader. The secretary of the (Gelvendale) Civic Association, Percy Smith, is reported to have been detained early this morning, but released about an hour later. Police also searched the homes of two UDF members in the city.

Reaction to UDF Arrests

MB211410 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1331 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 21, SAPA — (Report by G. Mccool, Room 628, Old Mutual Building, Harrison Street, Johannesburg)

Police have detained at least 25 anti-election leaders affiliated to the United Democratic Front [UDF] a day before Coloureds go to the polls to elect members for the House of Representatives. Some of the UDF's leading figures and those of affiliated organisations were arrested at dawn and later today.

A UDF spokesman in Durban said 25 of its members had been taken in separate swoops in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Province. Not all the names of those detained were known, but they include the leadership of the Transvaal Indian Congress and the Natal Indian Congress.

Reaction to the detentions was swift and outspoken, when both opposition groups and those participating in the new constitutional deal commented on the arrests.

Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] law-and-order spokesman said: "This shaking of the fist is likely to be counter-productive." "At the very least, the authorities must endeavour to bring the arrested people to court as soon as possible or this will be looked upon as a form of gross intimidation," she said.

The Natal leader of the Labour Party, which is favoured to win tomorrow's election, said however, there were anti-election leaders he would like to see detained. Mr Albie Stowman said: "Some of these UDF backroom boys should have been picked up a long time ago". He accused the UDF leaders of "subverting the democratic process of law. I may not agree that those who have been picked up deserve to be detained, but there are several others I would like to see put behind bars," he added.

The UDF spokesman said five had been taken in Natal, six in Port Elizabeth, seven in Transvaal (including three at Nelspruit) and seven in Oudtshoorn, South-Western Cape.

They included the president of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Dr Essop Jassat; the TIC Vice-president, Dr R.A.M. Salojee; the Natal Indian Congress president, Mr George Sewpersad; NIC vice-president, Mr M.I. Naidoo; publicty secretary, Mr Mew Ramgobin; and committee member and organiser, Mr Billy Nair. The chairman of the Release Mandela Committee, Mr Curtis Nkondo, and Mr Aubrey Mokoena, the organisation's publicity man were detained in the Transvaal earlier today.

The leading figures directly involved with the UDF to be arrested were Mr Patrick Lekota, the national publicity secretary, and a president, Mr Archie Gumede. Others named by the UDF spokesman were Mr Prince Msotho and Mr Bashir Hussein, both Eastern Cape organisers of the front.

It was also believed that Mr Cassim Christians of the South African Students' Organisation was detained in Cape Town. Five others arrested in the Eastern Cape and Transvaal were not named as were the seven taken in Oudtshoorn, the spokesman said.

Police said that some of the detained people were being held in terms of Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act. In terms of the act, they could be held for 48 hours while the police investigated possible offences.

The clampdown on the UDF came only two days after it held well-attended nationwide first-anniversary rallies at the weekend, urging Coloureds and Indians to boycott the elections and to oppose the new tricameral parliamentary system, which it views as an extension of apartheid.

Prominent leaders also warned supporters that a crackdown by the government might follow the elections. Both Dr Allan Boesak and the Reverend Frank Chikane gave warning in anticipation of government interference at separate rallies in Cape Town and Johannesburg. All over the country thousands gathered to hear speakers condemn the new constitution.

Then on Monday night, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, accused the UDF of planning to disrupt polling days tomorrow for the Coloureds and next Tuesday for the Indian House of Delegates. He said they would do this "by means of school boycotts, labour unrest, and other acts of violence." Some 35 schools and universities are boycotting classes until after the Indian election on August 28.

In his statement, Mr Le Grange said the government was aware that the UDF, some of its affiliates, and "certain individuals" were planning to disrupt the elections.

'New South Africa' Anticipated

MB201644 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Wednesday marks the beginning of a new South Africa. that is how a leader of one of the Colored political parties, Rev Alan Hendrickse, summarized the significance of the 22 August general elections for the House of Representatives. It is an apt description of the political situation in which this country will find itself after this week's elections for the two new houses of parliament that comes into being next month.

The inclusion for the first time of all Colored and Indian citizens in South Africa's central legislative and executive authority will vastly increase their ability to put into practice their social and economic priorities. Demands in spheres such as housing, education, and pensions will carry the weight that only comes with representation and participation where the decisions are actually made. This applies also to the people's wishes in matters affecting the future course of the country as a whole.

The vote has a compulsion that no alternative political option can match. As a political weapon, power beats protest hands down. And those who opt for political power on 22 August will also be casting their votes for a further far-reaching development in South African government. It is the institution of the consensus approach as the characteristic style of political problem-solving. The abandonment of Westminster's confrontation approach in the structures of the new constitution is probably the most important guarantee of true power-sharing in a stable order in a society composed of different ethnic communities.

That Wednesday's election signals a breakthrough in constitutional reform can hardly be disputed. That they are not the end of the road, however, but another step in a long process of peaceful evolution has also been said many times. With each new step, South Africa is in effect recreated politically, bringing it closer to the just dispensation that is the ideal of all freedom-loving societies.

ZAMBIA

Mundia Says No Information on Zaire Expulsions

MB201947 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said today in Kitwe that Zairian authorities have not informed the Zambian Government on the reported rounding up of Zambians living there, despite an undertaking by the two neighboring states to notify each other of such moves. Mr Mundia, who expressed surprise at the Zairian action, appealed to Zambians not to panic in the wake of the reported expulsions, as the government was capable of handling the situation.

Addressing hundreds of Kitwe residents who welcomed him at Jacaranda Lodge, he said Zambia and Zaire had an understanding to inform each other on matters of mutual interest, including the expulsion of each other's nationals. Mr Mundia was confident that the joint Zambia-Zaire Permanent Commission currently meeting in Kinshasa would resolve the reported expulsions of Zambians from [word indistinct].

In Lusaka, Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Peter Kasanda said his ministry was keenly waiting to know that category of Zambians will be deported from Zaire, if the reports were accurate. On the deportation of illegal aliens from Zambia who included Zairians which provoked the Zairian [word indistinct], the prime minister said Zambia took the trouble to inform all their respective states on why the move was taken. He recalled that Zaire at one time took similar steps to boot out West Africans engaged in illegal mining of precious stones in that country and used rougher methods.

SWAPO's Nujoma Holds Talks With Kaunda

MB201909 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] SWAPO President Sam Nujoma arrived in Itezhi-Tezhi for consultation with His Excellency President Kaunda on the liberation struggle in Namibia and in Southern Africa in general. Mr Nujoma, who is leading a five-man SWAPO delegation, told a large crowd which welcomed him at Itezhi-Tezhi primary school, that without Zambia's contribution and help to SWAPO, the liberation struggle could not have reached the present stage.

The SWAPO president, who was accompanied by Central Committee member Daniel Lisulo and special assistant to the president, Walter Phiri, said the days for South Africa's government were numbered, although the white government was playing delaying tactics over Namibia. Mr Nujoma was met at the school's grounds by Southern Province Central Committee member Mungoni Liso and after addressing the crowd, he was driven to Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation's guest house, where Dr Kaunda met him. The two leaders later went into closed session.

Swaziland-ANC Joint Communique on Lusaka Meeting

EA202118 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 20 Aug 84

[ANC program. "Text" of joint communique issued by the Kingdom of Swaziland and the ANC following their meeting in Lusaka on 16, 17, August]

[Text] The delegation representing the government of the Kingdom of Swaziland and the ACN, led respectively by Dr G.N.

Msidi, member of the Supreme Council of State, the Liqoqo and Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, met in Lusaka on 16 and 17 August 1984.

After intensive friendly discussions held in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere characterized by the desire on both sides to resolve some of the problems that have arisen. It was finally agreed to strengthen contacts to enable to two sides in future to discuss certain issues that may arise.

Both parties agreed on the necessity of future meetings that will further examine solutions to their problems.

The delegations extended their gratitude to the UNIP [United National Independence Party] of Zambia, the government and the people of Zambia and in particular to President Kenneth David Kaunda, who personally contributed to the success of the meeting.

Belgium Asked To Pressure RSA On Namibia

MB201927 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Belgium has been asked to take advantage of its membership of the UN Council for Namibia to persuade South Africa and its allies to support Namibian independence under Resolution 435. Foreign Affairs Minister of State Otima Musuka said Belgium, being the only member of the UN Council for Namibia among EEC countries, now had a full understanding of the intricacies involved in this issue and should urge her partners to support the implementation of resolution 435 without conditions. Mr Musuka was speaking at a farewell luncheon he hosted for the outgoing Belgian ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Mr Louis de Clerck.